# New-York Daily Times.

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## New-York Daily Times.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

**Massachusetts Politics.**

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The official call for a Liberal Union Convention at Worcester, Aug. 30, is signed by the State Committee of twenty-four persons, including BRADFORD L. WALES, formerly Hunker Democratic candidate for Governor; ISAAC H. WRIGHT, late Navy Agent, and formerly a distinguished Democrat; and others, formerly Whigs and Democrats. They say: "We are determined to resist fanatical legislation in every form to the last extremity, and to substitute for the present demoralizing liquor enactment, a just and practicable license law. We are willing, therefore, to forego our connection with every other political party for the time being, to wage a war of extermination with this and every kindred enactment."

They give as their reason for not joining other parties, in substance, that they cannot trust them, as they have lent themselves to the faction which passed the law.

**Telegraph Company Closed by Injunction.**

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The opposition telegraph line to Cape Cod, which has been partially built by Messrs. BREWER & BALDWIN, under a pretended grant from F. O. J. SMITH to use the Morse Patent, has been closed by order of the Court. The authorized line from Boston to Provincetown, Holmes' Hole and Nantucket, is progressing as rapidly as possible, and will be completed this season.

**Relief for the Norfolk Sufferers.**

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The mechanics at the Charlestown Navy-Yard held a meeting yesterday, which was called to order by Com. GREGORY, and voted to give one day's pay to the suffering mechanics at the Norfolk Navy-Yard. The amount thus obtained is about $1,600.

**The Bucks County (Penn.) Agricultural Exhibition.**

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Bucks County (Penn.) Agricultural Exhibition commenced at Doylestown to-day. Twenty thousand people were on the grounds. There is a very fine display of implements and cattle, and the Mechanical Hall is crowded with specimens of manufactures from New-York, Philadelphia and other cities. HORACE GREELEY delivered an address on the subject of industrial progress as exemplified in the London, New-York and Paris Exhibitions. He was much applauded. There was a beautiful display of blooded horses on the race-course. The citizens have thrown open their houses for the accommodation of strangers.

**The Case of Passmore Williamson.**

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The decision of the Supreme Court in PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S case will probably be announced in a few days. The case was argued on the last day of the session at Bedford. The Judges desired to examine the authorities quoted in the argument before deciding. This was impossible at Bedford. There will be no unnecessary delay in announcing the result of the application.

**Death of an Old Officer.**

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, who was commandant of a company at Camp Dupont, during the war of 1812, died this morning, aged sixty-five.

**The Yellow Fever in Virginia.**

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

In Norfolk there were twenty-five deaths from yellow fever during the forty-eight hours ending at 2 o'clock on Monday, and at Portsmouth during the same period the number of deaths was twenty-four.

The Howard Association sent an order here this morning for a large quantity of provisions, mattresses, &c., and they will be sent down by boat this evening.

The collections for the sufferers now reach $10,800 in this city.

The authorities of Portsmouth sent a request here to-day for medical aid. They state that the fever is still on the increase.

ELLIS, one of the parties shot in the late Firemen's riot in this City, died to-day.

**From Kansas.**

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Rumors are current that Judge ELMORE, of Kansas, intends resisting the Government in the matter of his removal. He says President PIERCE has no right to remove him, because he cannot interfere with the Judiciary.

One hundred persons had died of Cholera at Fort Riley up to the latest dates.

The Territory was suffering from heavy rains. Bridges had been swept away and the streams rendered unfordable.

The Legislature had done nothing of importance.

**Destructive Fire at Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

A fire occurred in this city last night, consuming the drug store of GAYLORD & Co., and damaging the adjoining stores of Mr. LEES, clothier, and Mr. MOULD, confectioner. Messrs. GAYLORDS' loss is estimated at $35,000. Insured as follows: The Home Company, $2,000; Hartford Companies, $5,000; Atlantic, $3,000; London and Liverpool, $10,000; Commonwealth, 2,000; Lorillard, $3,000. The losses of the others are small, and believed to be covered by insurance.

**American Meeting at Easton, Penn.**

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The "American Republicans" held their County meeting here this afternoon. It was largely attended, and quite enthusiastic in tone. The resolutions passed reaffirm the leading doctrines of the Philadelphia platform, but strongly denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a gross and wicked violation of a solemn national compact. Nothing was said in regard to Gov. REEDER or the National Administration.

**Kentucky Election.**

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Full returns of our State election show the election of six Know-Nothings and four Anti's to Congress. The State Senate consists of thirteen K. N.'s and seven opposition, and the House of Representatives of sixty-one K. N.'s to thirty-nine opposition. MOREHEAD'S, (K. N.,) majority for Governor is about 4,900.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The official returns from one hundred Counties in Kentucky, give MOREHEAD, K. N., for Governor, 5,076 majority. The Democratic majority in the three remaining Counties is 1,126.

**Texas Election.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Later dates from Texas show that PEASE, Democrat, is elected Governor by a majority of several thousand. The whole Democratic State ticket is chosen. WARD, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Eastern District.

**The Presidency of Brown University.**

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Rev. Dr. SEARS was this morning unanimously elected President of Brown University.

**Fire at Bristol, Pa.**

BRISTOL, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

WHARTON'S large stable at this place was destroyed by fire this morning, together with fifteen horses and mules.

**Railroad Excursion.**

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad was opened to day to the Gap. A large party of citizens proceeded in an excursion over the line, and numerous complimentary speeches were exchanged.

**Death of Ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky.**

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Ex-Governor METCALF, of Kentucky, died of cholera on Saturday last at his residence—Forest Retreat.

**Delegate to the Hard-Shell Convention.**

VOLATIA, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

EDWIN HORN, of Volatia, was this day chosen delegate to the National Democratic State Convention for the Northern District of Columbia County.

**Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah, &c.**

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Alabama* has arrived here, after a passage of sixty hours from New-York.

The steamer *Augusta* will be detained here until Thursday noon.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Material of the Next Congress.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20, 1855.

The materials of which the next Congress will be composed, has become a subject of great interest. I make the following classification derived from personal knowledge of the members elect and reliable information.

| States. | Fusion & Free Soil Whigs. | Pro-Slavery Whigs. | Abolitionists. | Know-Nothing Whigs. | Fusion & Free Soil Democrats. | Know-Nothing Democrats. | Administration Democrats. | Independents. | Nebraska. | Anti-Nebraska K.N. | Vacancies. | Contested. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | 5 | | 1 |
| N. H. | 3 | | | | [illegible] | | | | | 3 | | |
| Mass. | 10 | | | | [illegible] | | | | | 11 | | |
| R. I. | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Conn. | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Vt. | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| N. Y. | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 1 | [illegible] | | |
| N. Jer. | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | |
| Penn. | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Ohio | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | 21 | | |
| Ind. | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Ill. | [illegible] | | | | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 1 |
| Mich. | [illegible] | | | | | | [illegible] | | 1 | [illegible] | | |
| Wis. | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | [illegible] | | |
| Iowa | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Cal. | | | | | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| Mo. | | 6 | | | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| Ark. | | | | | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| La. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | | | | | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| Miss. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tenn. | | | | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Ky. | | | | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| Ala. | | | | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| Ga. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fla. | | | | | | | [illegible] | | 1 | | | |
| S. C. | | | | | | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| N. C. | | | | 2 | | | [illegible] | 1 | [illegible] | 2 | | |
| Va. | | | | 1 | | [illegible] | 10 | | 13 | | | |
| Md. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Del. | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Total | [illegible] | 6 | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 3 |

It is impossible to distinguish all those adopted and voted for by the Know-Nothings from those who may be more peculiarly classed as Free-Soil and Fusion Republican Whigs and Democrats. Thus, except Mr. GIDDINGS and Mr. WADE, whom I call Free-Soil Whigs, the whole Ohio delegation were classified at the time of election as Know Nothings, and I presume most of them were at that time members of that Order, so were all of the Massachusetts delegation, and so all the Connecticut and New-Hampshire members; but while the breaking up of the National Organization has probably released them all from their oaths, circumstances have occurred to strengthen their resistance of Southern encroachments. Perhaps the shortest and simplest classification would be a sectional division, and into a Northern and Southern party. In that case the few Southern Whigs should be taken out of the Anti-Nebraska column, and the remainder will constitute the reliable Southern and pro-Slavery column in the House. The twenty-three members not accounted for above are to be chosen in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and Maryland, and all of them but two in Maryland will be of the most ultra Southern stamp.

These elections to come will swell the regular Administration force in the House to about seventy-five members, or a trifle less than a third of the whole. On the sectional issues which it will make in favor of the South and against the North, however, it will of course be able to combine all its mercenaries from the Free States with the most of the Southern Whigs and the household troops from the South, which will give it 104 votes, or should the vacancies and contested seats be filled as it desires, a vote of 108 may be polled against 126.

Upon a full review of the table, and of the probable condition of parties, I cannot perceive the slightest chance for Democracy in any form, or under any name, getting control of the House in its organization; and if we pass that point we shall be able to manage not only the House, but, I trust, the Senate, although that body will have an overwhelming majority of serviles. Servility knows how to change masters, when the buttered side of its bread requires it.

AQUIDAY.

## HARVEST REPORTS.

*From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 25 Nassau-street.*

### NEW-YORK.

ILION, HERKIMER COUNTY, Aug. 20.—The broom corn crop in this vicinity is quite late this season; and although a good growth on the ground, yet the early or late frosts will have to determine the quality and quantity—if late, there will be a large crop. There is a large growth of grass and a good yield of hay. Oats are a full middling crop, wheat a little hurt by weevil, yet I think there has been nearly double the usual quantity raised in this part of the county. Potatoes are good. Hops in the southern part of the county are quite abundant, and I think about the usual yield, although many fields are quite poor. Butter and cheese are the great staple articles of the whole county, and in this part a good yield is being realized.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Aug. 20.—The wheat crop is very large throughout the county. Corn doing remarkably well. Hay crop has been abundant. Buckwheat bids fair to be fine. No complaints yet of the weevil. Potatoes very fine and plentiful.

PUTNAM COUNTY, Aug. 20.—The crops in this county are abundant. In some districts the wheat is said to have been partially injured by the rains in harvesting, but probably not to any great extent.

### GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Aug. 16.—The grain crop is better than was ever known in this county. The prospect for a good cotton crop is very flattering at present. This county produces about 12,000 bales.

CAMPBELL COUNTY, Aug. 14.—We have the best crops made in the last twenty years—corn, cotton and wheat.

### INDIANA.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, Aug. 16.—We have a good yield of wheat in this county, and the corn crop is promising.

### ILLINOIS.

WARREN COUNTY, Aug. 16.—Our crops are unusually good, excepting wheat, of which we have but a two-third crop. The chinch bug has ruined some fields. Our farmers, however, will do very well this season.

### TENNESSEE.

DYER COUNTY, Aug. 14.—Our crops generally were never better. As soon as farmers can get their produce to market, times will be easier.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

**Most Culpable Neglect—A Bad Accident.**—Yesterday as Mr. CHARLES WELDEN, a Reporter of the DAILY TIMES, was crossing from St. Thomas' Church to one of the carriages that were to bear the mourners at the funeral of Dr. WILSON to Greenwood, he trod upon the cover of a coal-hole in the sidewalk, and it turning, allowed him to fall into it, fetching up with great violence. He was conveyed to the Astor House, and thence, after recovering from a fainting turn, to the TIMES office, where professional aid was procured. In the evening he was taken to his home. The result of the accident was a concussion of the bladder and a profuse hemorrhage. His physician anticipates for him a tedious confinement to his bed and a slow recovery.

This nuisance of insecure covers to coal cellars is an outrageous one. It is a shame that such should be tolerated, especially in a thronged thoroughfare like Broadway.

**As Cowardly as Impudent.**—A man who has not the courage to leave his name as a voucher, says that our list of K. N. nominees was very incorrect, and then proceeds to furnish the list we published, exactly as we published it, with the omission only of most of the middle names. The impudence of charging our Reporter with an error, after trying what they could to prevent accuracy by brutally assaulting him and destroying his notes, is equaled by nothing but the cowardice of sending an anonymous note and the assault itself.

**K. N. Coroners.**—The Know-Nothing Convention concluded their labors yesterday morning, by nominating SAMUEL PERRY, Twenty-first Ward, and FREDERICK HILL, of the Twenty-first Ward, as candidates for the office of Coroner, in addition to their other nominees, reported in the TIMES of yesterday.

**Personal.**—Hon. J. P. PHOENIX has been seriously ill of pleurisy at Saratoga Springs. Hon. Mr. CHILD, M. C. elect from New-York City, has been very dangerously ill, but is now better.

☞ "An English Clerk" whose praiseworthy and most prompt liberality makes us regret, (for obvious reasons,) that we cannot publish his letter, will see that there is no need of prosecuting his inquiry. His queries we are unable to answer.

**A Row-Boat Race Around Blackwell's Island.**—On Monday afternoon a spirited race with row-boats took place on the East River, the starting point being DUNLAP'S Hotel, at Hurlgate Ferry. The boats entered were the *Yankee Doodle*, owned by PATRICK OLOSKY, a Battery boatman, and rowed by JAMES CASEY, of Astoria; and the *Rescue*, owned by THOMAS CODY, and rowed by JOHN BRIGGS, of Harlem.

The prize was a purse of $50 a side. The boats started at 2½ o'clock, and sailed around a stake at the lower end of Blackwell's Island, and back to the hotel. The *Yankee Doodle* came in the victor, leaving the *Rescue* about a mile behind.

**The Family of the English Physician.**—Our notice yesterday, under the head of "*A Terrible Sorrow*," was very promptly responded to by a public that needs only to be told where suffering is to seek to relieve it. From an early hour in the morning we received tokens of a substantial sympathy with the bereaved family. Some tendered their personal aid—some their professional services—some brought their money. The amount of money left with us for the purpose amounts to $197. This we hand over to the gentleman who has been their fast friend from a day long prior to that when he first brought the case to the notice of the charitable. In the article published in our first edition yesterday morning, it was stated that the deceased came to this country in 1843: it should have read 1853.

At 1 o'clock yesterday funeral service was read over the body of the deceased by Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, at St. Thomas (Episcopal) Church, after which it was borne to its long resting-place in Greenwood, attended by some thirty persons.

Following are the sums contributed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Lady | $2 00 | A. W. C. | $2 00 |
| Cash | 2 00 | Cash | 10 00 |
| Cash | 1 00 | Cash | 5 00 |
| Cash | 10 00 | Cash | 1 00 |
| L. D. W. | 2 00 | Donald Kennedy | 5 00 |
| J. R. Partridge | 5 00 | Cash | 5 00 |
| H. L. M. | 5 00 | S. H. B. | 1 00 |
| W. Robson | 1 00 | One of the Judges of the Superior Court | 2 00 |
| Cash | 1 00 | | |
| A Friend of the widow | 5 00 | Cash | 2 00 |
| W. B. Van Brunt | 5 00 | Publishers of *Albion* | 5 00 |
| Book-keeper | 2 00 | A. B. | 5 00 |
| Cash | 1 00 | A. K. | 5 00 |
| Cash | 1 00 | Cash | 5 00 |
| W. Bowes and friends | 40 00 | W. | 1 00 |
| A Druggist | 1 00 | A Friend | 6 00 |
| J. | 2 00 | Cash | 25 |
| No. 111 Nassau-street | 1 00 | G. R. | 1 00 |
| A poor Physician | 5 00 | J. L. W. | 1 00 |
| Lossimer, Large & Co. | 10 00 | S. B. | 2 00 |
| Cash Front-street | 10 00 | Cash | 1 00 |
| A countryman of de'ed | 1 00 | S. Hunter | 10 00 |
| A poor Israelite | 1 00 | Cash, A. | 2 00 |
| J. D. W. | 1 00 | Cash | 1 00 |
| A Lawyer's Clerk | 1 00 | Saddleworth, 24 dono. | 25 |
| W. H. | 5 00 | J. Whittaker Har. Hall | 50 |
| No. 86 Pine-street | 5 00 | | |
| | | Total | $197 00 |

## LONG ISLAND.

**Democratic Conventions.**—The hardest of the Hard Democrats in the First, Second and Third Assembly Districts, last evening elected Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on the 12th of September, as follows:

*First District.*—Delegate, Tunis G. Bergen; Alternate, Robert W. Allen.

*Second District.*—Delegate, D. C. Athins; Alternate, Patrick Mooney.

*Third District.*—Delegate, Charles Hooper.

The Democratic Republican electors of Kings County, (same Districts as above,) friendly to the present Administration, elect their Delegates this evening.

## NEW-JERSEY.

**Base Ball—Return Match.**—Pioneer and Excelsior Base Ball Clubs, of Jersey City, played their return match yesterday, upon the field between Jersey City and Hoboken. An omnibus line ran from the Jersey City Ferry to the ground during the play. A large number of spectators were present. Eleven innings were played, with the following result—eleven members of each Club playing:

| PIONEER CLUB. | Runs. | EXCELSIOR CLUB. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boyce | [illegible] | Wm. Hutton | [illegible] |
| Burgess | [illegible] | Van Brunt | [illegible] |
| Smart | [illegible] | C. Hutton | [illegible] |
| Bache | [illegible] | Traverse | [illegible] |
| Jordan | [illegible] | Marshall | [illegible] |
| Bixby | [illegible] | Gibson | [illegible] |
| Reynolds | [illegible] | Kittle | [illegible] |
| Kirkpatrick | [illegible] | Roosevelt | [illegible] |
| Gregory | [illegible] | Holmes | [illegible] |
| J. H. Brown | [illegible] | Williams | [illegible] |
| Brotherhood | 0 | Taylor | [illegible] |
| Total | 35 | Total | [illegible] |
| Pitcher | Burgess | Pitcher | Van Brunt |
| Catcher | Boyce | Catcher | Wm. Hutton |
| Judge | Dr. Varick | Judge | Wm. R. Cutter |

Referee, N. D. McLaughlin, of Knickerbocker Club, of New-York.

**Jersey City Common Council.**—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, in the City Clerk's Office—Alderman TYRRELL in the Chair.

The evening was chiefly occupied with the usual routine business. Nothing of especial importance transpired. The Committee which has been examining into the charges of official corruption relative to the granting of licenses did not report, as was expected—they not having collected sufficient evidence, as yet, to warrant making a report.

BISHOP DOANE—MORE TROUBLES AT BURLINGTON.—A correspondent (not ours) says: The troubles of Bishop DOANE have been revived again, and extended to an open rupture between him and a portion of his parishioners. This week a petition signed by a respectable body of his church, was presented to the Bishop, requesting him to resign the rectorship or submit to a thorough investigation of the charges against him. The signers cannot conscientiously sit under his ministration while he stands with charges against him materially affecting his position in the church; and being driven from their pews by the Bishop's refusal to court the investigation which they deem necessary to clear him of stain, have taken this step to place their absence from church in the proper light. The Bishop will hardly pay any attention to the document, since it does not, although signed by several influential members of the society, embrace the majority of the parish. The church in Burlington is languishing under this unfortunate state of affairs, and much more unhappiness seems to be in store for the society, since there is not the slightest probability that Bishop DOANE will resign or meet the charges against him.

## EPIDEMICS.

**Yellow Fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Elsewhere.**

*From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 20.*

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

This philanthropic association is daily affording relief to such of the sick poor who have friends willing to nurse them at home, and daily sending to the Hospital those who have neither friends or money. Well it is for the unfortunate wretches that such an association was so promptly organized for their relief. The stoutest heart would shudder were we to describe some of the scenes of poverty and distress that have come under our notice. Alas for poor faithless human nature! Friends, neighbors and acquaintances flee at the first alarm of sickness, leaving the unfortunate alone and helpless to be sought out and cared for by strangers, and if they should die, the preacher and the hearse driver are the sole attendants of their funeral.

It was not so in 1821 and '26 when the mortality was thrice as great as now. Friends then attended on friends and fulfilled the last sad offices, it is true, but without fear. Now, it seems as if the Almighty, for purposes which mortal men cannot penetrate, has stricken not only our own people with fear and trembling, that deprived them of the noblest attributes of humanity, but has visited a large portion of the formerly kind and hospitable people of the cities and counties of Virginia—of the Old Dominion, proverbial for her fearless exercise of all the noblest social qualities—with the same dispensation.

Without City Councils, a large majority of the members of which bodies have fled from the scene of their trust, we cannot imagine what would have been the accumulation of distress, had not Mayor WOODIS in the first instance, and the Howard Association in the next, taken steps to relieve it. As it is, in proportion to our population, very much suffering has been abated, and with the returning sense of humanity of our people, a glimmering of which begins to be visible, there is no telling the amount of good which the Association will accomplish. All praise to such a Society and to its contributors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Aug. 19.

Report of deaths for the 24 hours ending this day at 2 P. M.: Miss Lizzie Barron, daughter of Commander Samuel Barron, aged 15, on County-street, (brought from Navy-Yard;) Mrs. Taylor, wife of W. V. Taylor, 24, in Queen-street; Josiah Ship, 56, New Castle-street; George, slave of W. W. Hall, 50, Union-street; Mary Moser, (Italian) 42, East Water-street; Thomas Keeling, 22, Cumberland-street; Wm. Ham, 26, East Main-street; Mrs. Fallon, 38, Main-street; Mrs. Jakeman, 36, Doode Lane; Philip (mulatto,) 24, on Freemason-street; Mrs. Hughes, 36, Church-street. Total—12.

No deaths in the Hospital.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.

Persons requiring soup for the sick can be supplied by applying at the Restaurant of Mr. ROBERTSON, corner of Union-street and Market-square.

JAMES A. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

The amount of money collected in Petersburg up to Wednesday at noon, for the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, was $2,410.

Contributions are pouring in from all quarters to the Howard Association, who are doing everything possible for the relief of the sick and poor of the city.

Since writing the above, the Howard Association acknowledge the receipt from CHUBB & BROTHERS, of Washington, of $260, of which amount $25 were deposited by Kunkel's Opera Troupe; $63 50 by the Comptroller's Office, and $129 50 by the Navy Department, (clerks and Heads of Bureaux.) From BARNUM & Co., of Baltimore, $200.

**Raging of Epidemics at Night.**

*From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 21.*

The text from which physicians so often preach upon the "danger of exposure to the night air," says the Richmond *Dispatch*, is particularly applicable during the prevalence of epidemics. It is said that, both in England and on the Continent, a large proportion of cholera, in its several forms, was observed to have occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. In the great plague of London, four thousand perished in one night. At Hamburg, during the cholera, stoves and open fires were kept burning through the night; and at Sierra Leone the natives have a practice in the sickly season of keeping fires constantly burning in their huts at night, not that they had been prompted to do so by the aid of chemistry, but they assert that the fires kept away the evil spirits, to which they attribute fever and ague. It is said that latterly Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice, and those who have tried it assert that they have entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formerly subject. The *Westminster Review* gives the following simple explanation:

"It is at night that the stream of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day, gases and vaporous substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of heat; at night, when the rarefaction leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas, at a low temperature, partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

In the epidemics of the Middle Ages fires were lighted in the streets for the purification of the air; and more recently trains of gunpowder have been fired and cannon discharged for the same object; but these agents, operating against an illimitable extent of atmospheric air, have been on too small a scale to produce any sensible effect. It is, however, pronounced by the best authority quite possible to heat a room to produce a rarefaction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain; and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone, at night, which comes into immediate contact with the lungs of a person sleeping.

**Yellow Fever in the West Indies.**

A letter from St. Thomas states that the Yellow Fever had nearly disappeared from the island, after inflicting great ravages—no less than five hundred cases having occurred. St. Thomas had formerly the reputation of being the most healthy of the West India Islands, but within the last two years has been twice visited by Yellow Fever and once by Cholera. It is stated, as somewhat remarkable, that whites alone were attacked by the fever, and that the negroes were exempt; whilst the reverse was the case with the Cholera. Miss EMILY C. SMITH, of New-York, and the Catholic Bishop, are among the fever victims. At St. Thomas 150 soldiers were attacked and 26 died. A large number of seamen also died.

**The Sickness at Fort Riley.**

A reliable telegraphic dispatch from an officer of the army, dated St. Louis, August 18, states that a soldier had just arrived in that city from Fort Riley, and that the intendant at Fort Riley had reached Fort Leavenworth, but that Dr. SIMONS was still at Fort Riley. The telegraph is not working west of St. Louis.

**Boston in Memory of Hon. Abbott Lawrence.**

*From the Boston Post, Aug. 21.*

This event is greatly moving the public mind, and among all classes it is regarded as a public calamity. Meetings are being held with reference to doing honor to his memory, and his funeral on Wednesday will be attended by probably the largest cortege that ever attended the manes of any private individual, in our own land, to their last resting place.

The public meeting called yesterday noon in Faneuil Hall on behalf of the Board of Trade, to appropriately notice the death of Mr. LAWRENCE, was large and composed of the very best men of Boston, the larger portion of whom were merchants. Upon the platform we noticed Messrs. NATHAN and WILLIAM APPLETON, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Hon. S. A. ELIOT, Judge SPRAGUE, Hon. BENJ. SEAVER, J. T. STEVENSON, Esq., and others.

His Honor, Mayor SMITH, called the meeting to order, and in a brief and impressive speech, explained its object—to show respect to the memory of a distinguished citizen.

Hon. WILLIAM STURGIS was then chosen Chairman, and J. W. EDMANDS, A. W. THAYER, Jr., and FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, Secretaries.

Mr. STURGIS made a few opening remarks upon taking the Chair, appropriate to the occasion, at the close of which Hon. T. STEVENSON rose and stated that he had been requested by Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, for many years the intimate and confidential friend of the deceased, to offer to the meeting a preamble and resolutions, which he would read:

This spontaneous assemblage is evidence of the deep sensibility with which this community has learned the death of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Whilst we mourn this severe dispensation of Providence, which has deprived us of one of our most honored citizens, we bow in submission with no other feeling but that of gratitude for the benefits which his life has conferred upon us.

As a merchant, he was upright and honorable in the highest degree.

As a statesman, able, intelligent and patriotic. He filled high public stations in a manner most creditable to himself, and most useful to his country.

As a citizen of Boston, he was foremost in every public enterprise which promised to promote the general prosperity.

His truth and kindness, and courtesy, made his private life a blessing to those who were brought within its influences. His public labors extended the resources of his country, strengthened its political relations, and multiplied its means of learning.

He poured out his wealth with a public spirit, which attested at once his just discrimination and his unfailing liberality.

Endowed by nature with a strong mind, he improved it by cultivation to a degree which made him the delight of his friends, and which, in all his public duties, especially in his mission abroad, did high honor to his country.

It is proper we should honor his memory; therefore

*Resolved*, That we request the owners and masters of vessels in the harbor to display their colors at half-mast on the day appointed for his funeral.

*Resolved*, That we will on that day close our places of business, and that, as a sad duty, we will attend the funeral services.

*Voted*, that the officers of this assembly be requested to communicate these proceedings to the family of the deceased, with assurances of the public recognition of his virtues and of the public sympathy in the days of their bereavement.

Mr. STEVENSON proceeded to give a brilliant eulogium of the deceased. He possessed, he said, all those qualities that made a merchant a prince. He was honest, intelligent, deliberate and prompt, and stood in the front rank of men, with integrity fixed as a rock and honor unsullied as the stars. He was trusty, constant in rectitude, kind of heart, public spirited and generous, filling and adorning every station he occupied. He was a devout Christian, and an unshaken faith supported him. His life had been a practical homily to his age, to be followed as an example.

He was followed by Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, who traced the career of the deceased from the time of his entering Boston, a poor boy, till he had become the most important man in our community. His many excellent qualities had rendered him a signal blessing to our city. He could read in the quivering lips and moistening eyes of his auditors that they all felt they had sustained a personal loss—had lost a friend, whose warm heart and open hand were always ready when required. Our institutions had lost in him a benefactor, our country a citizen to whom she might have looked in the thick-coming exigences of the future for filling the highest offices in her gift. His name was a tower of strength for a good cause, and he never gave it to a bad one. But in his loss, he said, we could rejoice as we leaned over his ashes, that God had given us such a man. He could not be wholly lost to us, for his memory, his example, his noble deeds, remain, and his name will be cherished as one of the most precious treasures of every Boston heart. Of him we might say—

"The dead are like the stars by day,
Withdrawn from mortal eye;
But not extinct. They hold their way,
In glory through the sky."

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT came forward and addressed the meeting. He spoke of his early friendship with the deceased, which friendship had continued for forty years. It were of no use to dwell upon the character of the deceased in any detail. We were his neighbors and knew it all. We have been accustomed to hold him up as a bright example for the young to follow, and point to that commanding social position, that great influence upon the community, of the abounding wealth and prosperity which he obtained by the simple process of a steady, even pursuit of the paths of honorable industry—by enterprise, by energy, and the sterling qualities of private, self-reliant character. He had a larger view of commerce than as a mere means of trade. Its civilizing instrumentality he recognized. His integrity was incorruptible. If the dome of the State-house, which overshadowed his dwelling, had been one solid diamond, and had been laid at his feet as a bribe for a dishonest transaction, he would have spurned it from his presence. He was a leader in the great manufacturing and railroad enterprises of the day, and the schools found in him a warm friend. He described what he had done for education by donations. His beneficence was great. His brother AMOS had said that his every-day life was a benediction on some one. The foundation of such a life as his was a religious governing principle, and this gave his life its tone. This made him the good man he was, in all relations of life. And the same trust that sustained and guided him must be our consolation in bereavement.

At the close of his remarks, which were delivered in Mr. EVERETT'S most effective style, the question was taken on the resolutions and they were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

**The President in Staunton, Va.**

*From the Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.*

Having received intelligence on Thursday morning that His Excellency, the President of the United States, would arrive in Staunton on the evening of that day in the Central cars, *en route* for the Virginia Springs, the following public order was issued by the Mayor of the town, N. K. TROUT, Esq.:

STAUNTON, MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: The Council of the town of Staunton having been informed that the President of the United States will be in Staunton to-day, have by resolution directed "that the cordial hospitalities of the town be extended to the distinguished visitor and his suite." In pursuance of said resolution, and at the suggestion of several citizens, I have appointed you a Committee to extend the proper welcome and the hospitalities of the town to him and his suite.

Very respectfully, &c., N. K. TROUT, Mayor.

Messrs. Thos. J. Michie, Benj. Crawford, N. C. Kinney, J. B. Imboden, S. M. Taylor, John Brandeburg, A. J. Garber, W. H. Harman, L. L. Stevenson, Jas. A. Waddell, Capt. Baskins, S. McP. Yost.

The Committee thus appointed repaired to the Depot about 2 o'clock, to receive the President and suite. The train soon came up. The President was escorted to the interior of the Depot by Hon. JAMES M. MASON and Mayor TROUT, where the Mayor introduced him to each gentleman composing the Committee. He and his suite were then conveyed to the Virginia Hotel, where the President was met by a number of citizens. An invitation was extended him to dine with the Committee at 4 o'clock, to which he cordially assented. At that hour, a number of citizens, irrespective of party, headed by the Mayor, sat down to one of the most bountiful supplies of all the luxuries and delicacies of the season we have ever seen—just such a repast as might have been expected on the occasion, although Messrs. McCLUNG & PEYTON had but a few hours' notice for preparation. When ample justice had been done the substantials, the Champagne corks began to crack, and conviviality to rule. The health of the President was proposed by Captain J. A. HARMAN, to which he responded in a most felicitous manner. He alluded to the pleasure it afforded him of visiting the citizens of Staunton, and breathing the atmosphere of Virginia, not only from its invigorating effects but on account of its nationality. He adverted to the thoughts suggested, as he passed in sight of Monticello, and expatiated with solemn eloquence upon the value and importance of preserving inviolate that great chart of our liberty—the Constitution—in the forming of which Mr. JEFFERSON acted so prominent a part. His feelings revolted from the idea of a dissolution of the Union. It would be the Illiad of innumerable woes, from the contemplation of which he shrunk. The patriotic and truly national sentiment so gracefully and eloquently expressed by President PIERCE in this brief extempore address were frequently applauded by the company, irrespective of parties. He continued by alluding to the greatness of Virginia, not only as it respected the enlarged patriotism of her people, but her physical resources, and closed by returning his thanks for the cordial welcome that had been extended him.

The health of Senator MASON was proposed by S. M. YOST, to which that gentleman responded. After referring to the circumstances of his being here, and his acquaintance with the hospitality of the people of Staunton, he alluded to the subject which constituted principally the theme of the President's remarks—the preservation of the Constitution in its pristine vigor and purity, and consequently the perpetuity of the Union. He stated that if this Union was to be preserved, the North must do it—the South was powerless, and of herself could do nothing. That if there was a man whose heart beat in patriotic response to the interests of the whole country, upon the broad basis of the Constitution, and one to whom we could look with implicit confidence, that man was our distinguished guest—the President.

After dinner, the President, accompanied by various persons, visited the Insane Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and expressed himself much pleased with the general management of these establishments, as indicated by the observations made. On Friday morning in company with Senator MASON, J. S. BARBOUR, Jr., and his suite, he left in a special train of cars, for the terminus of the road, whence they were taken to the Virginia Springs in the new and handsome stage coaches of Messrs. HARMAN & BROWN. His visit created a favorable impression upon all who became acquainted with him.

The President is looking badly, and wears the marks of great mental labor and care. His lady is in very delicate health, for whose benefit mainly the present visit to the mountains of Virginia is made.

**Rape and Attempt to Kill.**

*From the Village Record, West Chester, Pa., Aug. 18.*

A man named PATTERSON, 21 years of age, was brought to the Chester County prison on Wednesday night last, upon a charge of committing one of the most fiendish outrages ever perpetrated—in attempting first to violate the person of a young female acquaintance, and then to murder her. The man resides in West Whiteland township, near the West Chester Railroad, and five miles from this borough, and resides with a farmer named THOS. HOSKINS. The outrage was perpetrated on the evening of Wednesday, in a lonely spot, and the female was left in a condition, which he doubtless supposed to be lifeless—the murder being designed to destroy all evidence of his guilt. The female in question, and who at this writing is lying in a most precarious condition, also resides with Mr. HOSKINS, as does PATTERSON. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon, a female acquaintance of Miss WORKMAN, residing at the Steamboat Station, called to make a visit, and remained until evening; when she returned home, Miss WORKMAN accompanied her for some distance, (nearly or quite all the way,) and they were escorted by PATTERSON. After separating from her friend, PATTERSON and Miss WORKMAN returned homewards. The path leads diagonally across the field east of the steamboat, and then across two or three other fields to the Westchester Railroad. Half way between the two roads, a quarter of a mile from a house, PATTERSON attempted to take liberties; but meeting resistance, he resorted to force; after a struggle he threw her to the ground, beat her on the head, bruised her eyes, and whether his purpose was accomplished is not known, leaving her in a lifeless condition. During all her struggles and cries for aid, no one was within hearing. Having finished his fiendlike work, PATTERSON went back to the steamboat station, back on the Columbia Railroad, and there related to Mr. WHITEHILL, the landlord, a story which would betray his guilt by its absurdity. He stated that as he and Miss WORKMAN were going along, they met two men, one of whom seized him and held him while the other seized the young woman, Miss WORKMAN, and that notwithstanding his efforts, a wanton outrage was committed on Miss W., and that she was beat and murdered. Mr. WHITEHILL, in company with two others, went to the place described by PATTERSON and there they found the young woman in a most deplorable condition. She was barely conscious of her condition and able to describe the outrageous conduct of PATTERSON. She was removed to the house of Mr. HOSKINS, and medical aid called in; on the following day, we understand her case was considered very critical from a fracture of the skull and other injuries. After relating his story at the Steamboat, PATTERSON returned to the house of HOSKINS, by another way, was taken into custody, and brought to West Chester about 3 o'clock the same night, and is now awaiting a hearing. He denied the guilty act, and persisted in the story he first told about the two men. It is fortunate for the good order of society that we are not often called upon to record events of this kind; the present case is the more atrocious, because the parties were mutually acquainted, had lived in the same family for a year or two, and he had voluntarily assumed the character of an escort and protector. A woman may be on her guard against straggling marauders or provide against being waylaid; but no woman is safe against the insane treachery of one, who, assuming the garb of a friend, is under a still higher obligation to protect her. We cannot too highly applaud the that virtue which defends to the death, and make every woman, as in the case of Miss WORKMAN, a hero.

**Marriage of Miss Mathews and George Vandenhoff.**

*From the Boston Bee, Tuesday, Aug. 21.*

A "sensation" marriage took place at Trinity Church yesterday, at 11 A. M. The parties were Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, comedian, of England, and Miss MARY F. MATHEWS, actress. The ceremonies were performed by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Assistant Rector. The preliminaries were conducted with so much quietness that but few—about one hundred persons, mostly ladies—were present. At the appointed hour, the parties appeared at the altar, appropriately attired—the bride in a white satin bonnet and black silk dress trimmed with lace, accompanied by WM. BATES, Esq., of this city, who acted as godfather. The rites were solemnized in the Episcopal form, and were pronounced with eloquence and taste. The "happy pair," as we are to suppose them, left yesterday for New Haven, Conn., where the first portion of the honeymoon are to be enjoyed. We hope it may be as sweet as it promises. Mr. VANDENHOFF arrived on our shores Friday last.

The Boston *Telegraph* of last evening has the following:

"As there has been much inquiry relative to the birthplace and other incidents of the life of the talented young bride, we may take this occasion to briefly mention that she is a native of Savannah. At the early age of two years, she was left an orphan, when, her interesting condition becoming known to Mrs. LUCE, (the mother of Captain LUCE, of the ill-fated *Arctic*,) that lady obtained permission to bring her North, and placed her in charge of WILLIAM BATES and lady of this city, who at once adopted her as their own child, they being without family. Mrs. BATES had the honor of christening her MARY ELIZABETH MATHEW BATES, under which name she was educated by Mr. B., and at the town schools, receiving her final instruction at the Mount Holyoke Female Academy, at South Hadley. Her Greek and Latin studies were superintended by Mr. BATES himself, who is a master in those languages. At an early age, Miss BATES was united in marriage with Mr. HANSON H. THOMAS, a merchant tailor of New-York City; but an incompatibility of tastes led to a separation, and a final divorce in Rhode Island. She at once assumed her family name of MATHEWS, and, always possessing a strong love for dramatic entertainments, commenced the laborious preparation for appearing as a public actress upon the boards, to secure her independent maintenance. She was eminently successful, and in October last, at the Metropolitan Theatre, in New-York, made a brilliant debut. Her acquaintance with Mr. VANDENHOFF (at the age of 20) succeeded, and to-day they have unitedly fulfilled their first, and of course most happy engagement, for, we trust, a continuous season."

## SUMMER GLEANINGS.

### A Trip to Canada—Lake Champlain—The Cathedral.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

My window looks out upon the St. Lawrence, with boats dotting its surface, whose gay flags wave gracefully in the evening breeze; but they are not gay with the stars and stripes so familiar to American eyes—they tell a different tale—"these are Her Majesty's dominions, and the banner of Queen VICTORIA floats over land and water." Yonder is Government Island, with the grey old fort upon its front, bidding defiance to foreign invasion; and upon the wharf is the busy hum of merchandise, and all the bustle of trade and commerce. We are in America—on the continent of the New World—yet when we took [illegible] we feel very much as if we had crossed the ocean and were in the Old Country.

Newport, as we have daily demonstrated, is the most delightful pleasure haunt, and we sincerely believe it offers more facilities for every species of enjoyment than any other watering-place; but it is a luxury impossible to live uninterrupted, the whole Summer, so we have concluded to run away for a little season among the mountains, the lakes, the rivers and the waterfalls of a different clime. "A trip to Montreal, Quebec, and down the Saguenay," said our friend, "is one of the most delightful now made by Summer tourists." It was scarcely more than said, when we found ourselves floating down Lake Champlain, on the steamer *America*, Capt. [illegible], and we must do the justice to say, never on lake or river, did we see a steamboat so like a home—so neat, so quiet and so pretty.

It was a day such as we see not more than three in the whole three hundred and sixty-five—a few fleecy clouds shining the blue of the distant horizon, a breeze fresh and invigorating, and a freshness over all the sloping hills and green islets and a sparkling brilliancy of the sparkling waters, which caused us continually to exclaim there was never such a day before.

Here we happen to meet those whose names have been long and often in your columns—from the Catskills, Lake George and the Adirondack they have sent you their impressions, and are now wending their way Westward. We have reveled in their gay and sad sketches, and now revel with greater delight in their table-talk—admire together the pictures Nature spreads out before us, shake hands and part. A few hours and we are far away among the Green Mountains and White Hills of Vermont and New-Hampshire, and the rest are in a great metropolis, or floating among the "Thousand Isles." Oh, these railroads and steamboats! I could not help thinking, as we flew like a swift-winged bird over land and water, what an economy it would have been for those people of the olden time to have put off their war a half century—they could then have finished it in half the time. What a saving of lakes and "Continental money" in the transportation of troops and provisions, and in how much greater abundance they could have been furnished by this thickly-populated country than by those few early settlers! But if it is true—what people say—that men and women have so lamentably degenerated, there might not have been so brave men to fight the battles, and the contest might not have been ended so gloriously after all.

I would not like a battle got up for my special gratification, yet I cannot help thinking I should have liked to look on the struggle for victory which tinged the green waves of Lake Champlain with the blood of heroes, and immortalized Plattsburg in our National annals. We do not wonder they fought bravely with such a scene to kindle their enthusiasm and deepen their patriotism, though [illegible] by the wisest and most far-seeing of those [illegible] men was it fully realized, what a glorious country they were defending.

Our sunset on the Lake exceeded all that we had ever seen in the way of sunsets. The sky and the flitting clouds were the richest gold—the waters every shade of purple, and the distant mountains a deep blue, such as I had never before seen sun paint, while the green hills sloping to the water's edge, were reflected like emeralds upon a sea of amethyst. It is gorgeous beyond description.

Night found us beneath the walls of this old French town, and slumber kindly rested upon our eyelids before we were scarcely conscious [illegible] we were asleep. But we know now we are in the Montreal House, which, like Congress Hall, has been "rejuvenated" this year, and restored to its primitive reputation by COLEMAN, who belongs to the family so gifted and so celebrated in making hotels famous far and near.

We were told it was foolish to come to Montreal now because the soldiers were all away. We thought it a funny reason, but now see that it was not so very absurd. Travelers have been wont to say that every third person to be met in the city was either a soldier or a priest. Relieved by gay epaulettes and bright buttons, the long black robes of the priests might not have been a bad feature in the picture; but without these their sombre dress with their sombre physique is rather too funereal for everyday life. We saw one in the Cathedral on Sunday morning, however, during the celebration of High Mass, whom we thought anything but sombre. There was often a smile upon his face, and an expression which could not have been worn by a true son of the Church—it spoke very plainly what we were thinking—"A FARCE!" But what an attraction is all this grand display for the multitudes—every seat in the vast building is occupied—the aisles are full, and all around the altar are women and children sitting upon the floor. There must be ten thousand! and most of them look like humble worshippers, and probably most of them think all this necessary to their souls' salvation. There is no danger of sleeping here, there is such a variety of pageantries and ceremonies, and the gay dresses and cocked and plumed hats of bishop and priest amuse us so much—the troops of nuns in black, and the troops of charity children under their care in white robes, with hoods of the same so prettily frilled and crimped—the little boys just taken into service, to grow up false and corrupt. Can it be that any of these men believe they are walking in the way which God approves?

We were sprinkled with holy water, which had no good effect upon our new silk dress whether it did upon our spirits or not, and we joined heart and soul in the deep tones of voice and organ which resounded through those vaults and arches—otherwise we took no lot or part in the matter, and came away marveling how long, oh God, how long must men grope in such ignorance and be deluded by such mummery. From the Cathedral we went to the Methodist Church, which is a large and very handsome edifice, and was tolerably well filled, and from there to the Presbyterian, which is not so large or so well filled, though it may be when the people are not on their Summer tours.

We have done a little towards spying out the land, and find it is more fair and comely [illegible] than we had imagined. There are many things which strike singularly on American eyes, for we are Americanized Americans who live "over the border." But further descriptions must be deferred till another time, unless we become so enamored of the peculiar provisions made by mother Church for disconsolate damsels and take the veil! In which case your correspondent becomes Lady Superior, and she will remain [illegible]. MINNIE MYRTLE.

[illegible]

## FROM NEWPORT.

### Yachting—Welcome Guests—Miss Hensler—Hops.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

Wall-street has come to Newport; merchants have turned Vikings. In other words, one bright morning this week, Messrs. H. GRINNELL, HENRY A. COIT, SIMEON DRAPER, and other commercial princes and financiers of Gotham, made their appearance, looking as sunburnt and jolly as any band of newly arrived captains from India, or admirals from the Baltic. Part of the gallant squadron, of whose feats at Glen Cove we have had such ample record, wisely headed for this balmy isle, and have been cordially greeted by troops of friends. Every day the hospitalities of these marine adventurers have been extended most graciously to their friends here, and troops of ladies with parasols and bewitching straws, and knights in white duck, carrying shawls, may be seen at all hours of the day, strolling down Pelham-street, to embark on one of those delicious aquatic excursions, nowhere so pleasantly realized as here. With "youth at the prow, and pleasure at the helm," plenty of cold chicken, salad and champagne, with equal portions of wit and good fellowship, for hours they skim the crystal brine, lapped in day-dreams or buoyant with mirth.

The harbor presented a beautiful spectacle at noon the other day. Recent thunder gusts had cleared the atmosphere so that the tranquil surface of the water reflected the deep blue of the firmament, and the green embankments and solid masonry of the fort and break-water, the low mounds of the opposite shore and the rocky inlets, stood forth in the boldest relief of linear-perspective. Those who have entered the Straits of Gibraltar, or sailed from Naples to Capri on a clear day, can imagine the vividness of the hues and the distinctness of ridge, bastion and spar which this lucent medium created.

Scattered about were twelve yachts, their large sheets expanded to catch the faintest breeze; and here and there little pleasure boats slowly glided from cove to quay, or listlessly rode with the tide. Gradually the larger craft, the *Haze*, the *Widgeon*, the *Spray*, the *Starlight*, the *Una*, and others, began to move up the river—the latter as gently as her name and as fairy-like as SPENSER's muse; while, through the midst of the fleet, paddled swiftly the little steam-yacht belonging to Mr. ASPINWALL. In an hour they were all abreast of Prudence Island, each with its party of guests,—and a brave sight it was when the breeze freshened, and, sloping to its light propulsion, the exquisitely modeled vessels, under a cloud of white canvas, sped noiselessly on over the glittering bay—by island, inlet and rocky promontory; while, grouped on the deck or nestling at the stern, the guests watched each other's equipment, chatted, sang or enjoyed a collation. There is nothing so delightful as such yachting. When the elements are propitious and the company well selected, it is of all recreations the most available. A *contretemps*, indeed, such as a dead calm, a sudden tempest or an ungenial party, may break the charm; but when circumstances are favorable, it is a pastime full of glee, freedom and zest; and one we are glad to see more and more appreciated in this country. Yachting is the poetry of sea-faring—it is a natural sport in countries where commerce breeds nautical taste. Ship-building is a national interest, and the navy a chief arm of defence. In the British Channel, the Mediterranean and the East Indies, it is as common and eligible an amusement and convenience as hunting in England and America; but only within a few years has it become popular in the United States. The effect of such a taste in improving the model of ships, and in promoting health and cheerfulness, can scarcely be over-estimated, and therefore I have examined with interest the yachts that find so desirable a rendezvous in Newport Harbor. A trial of speed, open to all competitors, will take place at the Regatta to-morrow. As we have glided round Canonicut, along Goat Island, by Tammany Hill and under the shadow of Beaver Tail, and looked back on the old town, with its hill-side covered with dwellings and foliage, or forth upon the broad Atlantic, and watched the gambols of porpoises and the shimmer of the bass, I have learned to appreciate yachting as the readiest of Summer diversions, a most salubrious resource for the invalid, a suggestive expedient for social intercourse, and a noble means of enjoying nature in her most cheering guise. Then came back to me the witchery of CLEOPATRA yachting with ANTONY, in that superb barge glorified by Shakespearian fancy—the memory of evenings in a Venitian gondola, and sympathy with SHELLEY's whim of sailing paper-boats, even when he had recourse to bank-notes to construct the fragile symbols of his favorite mode of locomotion, described so vividly in his poems and hallowed by his untimely death.

Our social opportunities continue to multiply. That fine specimen of the old-school Massachusetts Whig, Ex-Governor CLIFFORD, has been here for several days; so has the most philosophical and original man in the ranks of the Unitarian clergy, FREDERICK A. HEDGE, of Providence; and that most genial of Philadelphia doctors, equally good in turning stanzas and prescribing for an ailment, Dr. J. K. MITCHELL. With the increasing crowd, mishaps grow apace. There have been several adroit burglaries at the hotels, three or four upsets on the road, and almost a conflagration, occasioned by a victim of some chowder party leaving his candle burning. The most delightful incident to-day was Miss HENSLER's concert. She is the only American prima donna except BISCACCIANTI, who has won a substantial fame in Italy. The claims of filial affection obliged her to return home for a while. She is the *protégé* of a refined circle of Bostonians, modest, graceful and excellent in character, with a voice of virgin sweetness and delicacy. Her announcement of a *matinée musicale* drew together a large, appreciative and highly gratified audience.

Hops, not of the malt, but the saltatory kind, are now of almost nightly occurrence at one or another of the hotels. They seldom begin before 10 o'clock; but the guests may be seen an hour before, in the halls and drawing-rooms, waiting for some couple to act as pioneers in entering the ball room—the most commodious is that of the Bellevue House, but the charm of high ceiling and broad floor is somewhat impaired by a most unsavory odor of stale meats, whereby the fact is apparent that the room is more used for *palettes* than heels. The music, by the entire corps of Germanians, is so loud as to make it impossible to talk without an aching throat, and every one soon abandons the attempt, except in the pauses of the orchestra. Spectators are all the more free to note the brilliant, gay and somewhat incongruous spectacle. There is a fine display of beauty, ranging from the intellectual New-England blonde to the impassioned Louisiana brunette; there are *distingué*, *petite*, graceful, elegant, plebeian, aristocratic, winning, proud and lovely forms and faces enough to attract the most fastidious and pique experienced observers. It is quite a school for the study of costume—the flashy and the tasteful, the highly ornamented and the ravishingly simple, being in frequent contrast. A horticultural head-dress flutters beside a brow unadorned save by meekly-parted hair; diamonds and lace are *vis-à-vis* to plain white muslin and cherry ribbons; the matron in purple velvet flanks the miss in blue silk.

Character is not less revealed in air, manner and association, at these promiscuous assemblies, than by dress and physiognomy; and one fond of artistic effects will glean ample material. There is no social exhibition wherein the actors are so unconscious of how they appear than when dancing. [illegible] activity render them unaware of their respective performances; and it is quite amusing to watch a very complacent but awkward polker. It would appear that few young men have candid friends, or they would take warning and avoid exposing their want of "the poetry of motion." It is the rarest thing in the world to see a really graceful dancer of the male sex in this country; and as grace is the essential point in this beautiful art, it shows a lamentable want of tact in a man of sense, who, perhaps, can talk, ride or bowl respectably, to compromise his recognized merits by angular movements in a waltz. "I know why she wouldn't have him," exclaimed a lady at one of these hops, indicating the melancholy gyrations of a rejected lover, "he dances horridly." The natural ease and flowing dress of the other sex, conceal, in a great measure, any deficiency in step or movement; but the black pegs, tail coat and stiff collar of their unfortunate partners, make every ungraceful figure and action conspicuous. Dancing is lyrical; it should express pleasure—spontaneous, overflowing hilarity; but the studied and pedantic action of the herd who persist in dancing, without any natural gift in that line, gives, often, a solemn frivolity and galvanic spasm to what should be a scene of beauty; people are born dancers as well as musicians and painters; Miriam's dancing as depicted by ALLSTON, means something sublime and triumphant, and it is related that EMERSON and MARGARET FULLER disputed whether to assign a certain *pirouette* of FANNY ELLSLER's to the sphere of religion or poetry! When children dance how winsome is the natural play of their feet—keeping time to smiles and glances; when peasants dance how cheerily the vigorous alertness of their limbs proclaims a glad respite from toil! At a Newport Hop we have to look long and patiently ere we can select the dancer whose movement is natural, well-timed and truly expressive.

So great is the mannerism of the habitual polkers, that, at a negro hop, composed of the hotel waiters, each prominent waltzer here was imitated to the life by our sable mimics. There are, however, a few beautiful exceptions, which it is delightful to observe on these occasions, and when, as sometimes happens, a graceful couple redeem the ugliest dance that was ever invented, by their spirited and harmonious *polking*, we cannot but fancy what a scene a ball-room might present if all the dancers were equal to the requirements of the art. CANONICUS.

### Art of Ingeniously Tormenting—Cortlandt-Street.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I am glad to see you have a Department of Streets and Lamps in your establishment, and one vastly more effective than the one we are taxed for at the City Hall. Your Commissioner may be pleased to know that his remarks upon obstructions in Liberty-street have diminished the number of cubical signs upon the sidewalk, although a German house or two, doubtless through inability to read the pure English undefiled of the TIMES, still maintain a half dozen giant nuisances in all their empty grandeur.

Cortlandt-street, however, is more hardened than Liberty. There the clocks mount up to the second story, and spread from curb to stoop-stone as largely as before. There are the multitudinous boxes; and there—what is painfully worse—are the *skids*, of which your Commissioner says nothing. That, if I am rightly informed, is the name applied to a pair of parallel rails reaching from the porch of a wholesale grocery, or oil, or hardware store, across the pavement to the tail of a cart, destined to receive or deliver some of the heavy articles composing the staple of such business. Considering that Cortlandt-street is quite as densely thronged with passengers as Broadway; that every few minutes a thousand people are landed at its foot from the cities and railroads on the other side of the river; and that a steady stream of outward-bound passengers may always be seen there on their way to the railroads, and Albany and Boston boats, these skids must be regarded as an inestimable nuisance. There is no choice but for the whole body of people to stoop down on the dirty pavement, upon all fours, and go under them; or show their agility, man, woman and child, by seizing the moment when hogshead, barrel or box, is not actually *in transitu*, to clamber over them; or tramp out in the mud and dust which Mr. EBLING perpetuates in the street. If this were an occasional inconvenience, it would be tolerable. But it is almost constant. I have seen the passengers, discharged from a crowded Philadelphia train, obliged to march twice into the street, in the blocks between Washington and Greenwich-streets, to accommodate these *skids*. In other words, thousands of people are daily put to serious inconvenience and the dangers of a crowded carriage way, to enable a few carters to save themselves the trouble of lifting a heavy package.

If your Commissioner will exterminate this nuisance, he will oblige EAST JERSEY.

### Art in America.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Permit me to correct a fact asserted in your paper of this morning, under the heading of "Even the Americans." Earnestly endorsing as I do the value of most of the unadorned aphorisms of C. R. LESLIE, let me observe that he is no longer the lecturer on Painting in the London Academy, *nor is he an American*, for he himself asserts that he was born in Clerkenwell, in the vicinity of the city of London. I think, Sir, however, that it is hardly worth while to pride ourselves upon the lectures of WEST, for they are as *worthless* as they are *unremembered*; more unfortunate are they even than his pictures, for of those two are worthy of praise. STUART's fame rests perhaps solely on his "Washington;" high fame and fortune, it is true. Of ALLSTON our impression is rather of promise than of fulfillment. But why for show TURNBULL's works are lugged into the catalogue of American Art, is to me as inexplicable as the excellence of a famous work, which I deem it invidious to name here, as it is the work of a cotemporary. You take, Sir, exception to the expression of the London *News*, and yet you seem to grant the truth of its *tone*, for you admit that we have nothing to boast of; and, indeed, who can honestly praise American Art as relative to other National Art, without experiencing the feeling aroused when a school-boy stops in the midst of his declamation of "Demosthenes" and asks you, in his childish treble, if you did not hear the voices of the sea-shore in *that*? The man has no natural reason to blush for the weakness of his infancy; and as no fine art ever sprang like Hercules from its cradle, surely critics use but the questionable ways of foolish nurses when they flatter impotence with the assurances of power.

I do not see that we can afford to feel in dudgeon at having our self-esteem wounded by unpalatable truths; and it is far more consoling to be told that JOHN RUSKIN is exerting his influence on American Art. I pray heaven that that really be true, for if the shell be not mistaken for the meat, that is a healthy way to get what is wanting so sadly, *Life and Individuality*.

One would suppose though, that even you had no appreciation of the character of that great and noble man, when you compare him to Mazeppa, for Mazeppa was bound and helpless; the victim of the punishment of an unlawful passion, drifting through a howling wilderness with no guide but the instincts of an infuriated steed, and with nothing but an awful expiation to give him a claim upon the feelings of humanity.

Surely, JOHN RUSKIN had better have borne comparison with the Pillar in the Desert, or with the stern [illegible] Prophet who led the people of God [illegible] of HAYDON in his last days, and I have watched the struggles overcome by the heroism of HOLMAN HUNT. The fire of Pygmalion will not do in this matter; the man must be born, not made, who would these weapons, bear this armor, or listen to this instruction. Let us see the high and steady purpose, the enthusiasm and the scorn of scorn once more. Let us watch that the people of my simile are not, like the critics that follow yours, sheep in fierce clothing. Your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM D. SELFE.

## SCIENCE.

### American Association for the Advancement of Science.

*Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FIFTH DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 20, 1855.

Albany is selected as the next place of meeting. Time—the third Wednesday in August, 1856. Officers elected for that meeting: Prof. JAMES HALL, of Albany, President; Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., of Cambridge, General Secretary; Dr. ELWYN, of Philadelphia, (reelected) Treasurer. The meeting next year in Albany will be the second held in that city.

A BREEZE.

A bit of scientific breeze occurred this morning. It appears that a paper on "Pebbles," read at the Cleveland meeting, by Mr. JOHN BRAINERD, was denied publication by a vote of the Washington meeting of the Association. The subject came up again to-day, and brought out a warm discussion. Mr. BRAINERD sat by and heard himself talked of; it was finally determined at the close of a half dozen speeches, pro and con, to leave his fate in the hands of the Standing Committee, with directions to report at the next meeting.

THE LATE ABBOTT LAWRENCE—TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

Science pays a tribute to the memory of one of its munificent patrons—the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, in proposing a series of resolutions of condolence, offered some feeling remarks in reference to the aid which Mr. LAWRENCE has afforded to the spread of scientific knowledge. It was chiefly as the founder of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard that Mr. BACHE wished to dwell upon his claims to consideration. At the outset he endowed that Institution with the sum of $50,000, and there is confidence that his will contains provision for giving still further development to this great work. The light in which this endowment was regarded by the family of Mr. LAWRENCE is revealed by a letter from his brother, AMOS, (dated in 1847,) endorsing his endowment of the Harvard Institution in the warmest terms. Prof. BACHE read this letter, which has appeared since the death of Mr. LAWRENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BACHE offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the members rising in their places:

*Resolved*, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science have heard with deep regret of the decease of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, who, by the munificent foundation of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, has identified his name with the progress of Science in the United States.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Association offer their sincere condolence to the bereaved family of Mr. LAWRENCE.

*Resolved*, That the President and Secretaries of the Association communicate these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Some remarks followed.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., of New-York, said the generous act of Mr. LAWRENCE in founding the Lawrence Scientific School, claims the gratitude of the community, and, as a humble member of that community, he desired to add a word to those which had already been uttered. He considered Mr. LAWRENCE a type of a class of noble men who stand ready with head and heart to support Science in every way possible. Mr. R. had had occasion, some years since, to converse with Mr. LAWRENCE upon this subject, and he counted it one of the felicities of his life. He had been greatly struck by the amplitude and liberality of the views expressed on that occasion by Mr. LAWRENCE.

Rev. Dr. WAYLAND added his testimony. He had had the pleasure of Mr. LAWRENCE's acquaintance, and that gentleman had done him the honor to consult him at the time of the organization of the Scientific School at Cambridge. Like his friend, Mr. RUGGLES, he, too, had been impressed by the largeness of the views expressed by Mr. LAWRENCE—by his clear conceptions, and the distinct knowledge he had of what he was doing. He, too, considered Mr. LAWRENCE a type of that class of men who are ready to aid the development of science. He has set an example to men of wealth and talent in this country; and, while Boston will always be proud of the name of LAWRENCE, other Lawrences will arise to do honor to the country and *to human nature*. No expressions of gratitude which we could offer would be adequate to the occasion; nor would they do justice to the noble, liberal, patriotic efforts of this man whom we all feel honored by calling fellow-citizen.

Professor PEIRCE, of Cambridge, bore witness to the universal love and respect with which Mr. LAWRENCE was regarded at the East. His life was a continued succession of good deeds.

Professor SILLIMAN, Sen., spoke warmly of the aid which he had received personally from Mr. LAWRENCE. In concluding, Mr. SILLIMAN brought in a comparison of religion and science.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINAGE.

At the Washington meeting, a special committee was appointed to report in relation to uniform standards, in weights, measures and coinage. This afternoon was set apart for the discussion of the subject; but business was pressing and debates were not allowed.

Prof. BACHE spoke in behalf of the Committee, (the other members are Profs. HENRY, ALEXANDER, FRAZER, GIBBS, PEIRCE, and LECONTE.) No report was presented, but the Committee was continued with the following additions: Prof. W. B. ROGERS, Dr. J. H. GIBBONS, Dr. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to divide the Committee and separate the Coinage.

The Committee was authorized to correspond with other associations or public bodies, or with individuals, in relation to the matters they have in charge.

SOLAR ECLIPSE OF MAY 26, 1854.

At Washington, the Association appointed a Select Committee whose business it should be to keep watch of the Sun of the 26th of May, when he was booked for a total eclipse.

The list of observers was very extensive, consisting of

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| Prof. A. D. Bache, Wash'g'n. | Prof. E. Loomis, N. York. |
| Prof. B. Peirce, Cambridge. | Prof. G. W. Keeley, Maine. |
| Prof. S. Alexander, Princet'n | Lieut. C. H. Davis, Camb'e. |
| Prof. Chauvenet, Maryland. | Lieut. Maury, Washington. |
| Prof. J. F. Fraser, Phil. | Dr. W. Gibbs, New-York. |
| Prof. O. M. Mitchell, Cincin'i. | Dr. Gould, Cambridge. |
| Prof. E. S. Snell, Amherst. | Dr. Barnard, —— |
| Prof. J. Henry, Washington. | Mr. G. P. Bond, Cambridge. |
| Prof. Caswell, —— | Mr. H. C. [illegible], N. York. |
| Prof. Le Conte, Georgia. | |

Four observers were at Cambridge (Harvard University); three in New-York; three in Washington; one in Maine and one in Georgia.

Prof. ALEXANDER left Princeton and took his station at Ogdensburg, where the eclipse was annular. At this point and at Kingston, Canada, the only full observations were taken. Prof. ALEXANDER gave to-day an account of the physical phenomena presented. His minute observations are recorded in the *Astronomical Journal*. The Committee do not report, except through Mr. ALEXANDER's statements and the comments which followed from Prof. HENRY.

Professor ALEXANDER said, a commendable degree of diligence had been exercised in the preparations for observing the Eclipse. For himself, he had selected the Point of Ogdensburg, because it became apparent that that locality might furnish clear weather, while the Eastern part of the country was under a coast-storm. The day was superb. Opportunities for observation were excellent. Daguerreotype impressions of the appearance of the sun were taken, and these, together with enlarged drawings of the ring, were exhibited. The white screen recommended by Mr. ALEXANDER, at Washington, was employed in making the observations.

Curious phenomena attended the formation of the ring. As the tusks approached each other, an additional fragment, of rounded form, was suddenly projected, apparently from behind the sun. It resembled the emersion of a star from behind the moon; and the fact confirmed an idea which Mr. ALEXANDER expressed years since, of the projection of stars upon the moon—a singular phenomenon seen during occultations, and strictly analogous to the strange changes which occur at the time of the annular eclipse. The appearance was similar to that of a stream of bright liquid mercury when it is broken in the tube of a thermometer, and, as if to justify the resemblance, the tusk finally caught up the drop.

The outline of the moon beyond the sun became more defined. The finest white line united the two tusks.

The next stage was the final twilight. The effect was very beautiful.

It was at this point that a peculiar illumination was observed, similar to that which was first noticed by Mr. ALEXANDER, in 1831, in Maryland. The edge of the Sun, immediately outside the disc of the Moon, showed a little band brighter than the rest. Daguerreotypes of a similar appearance have been previously taken under direction of Prof. LOOMIS and Mr. CAMPBELL, and the same effect is also discernible in photographs in possession of Prof. BARTLETT, of West Point. There is no doubt that it is a real phenomenon. Mr. ALEXANDER caused miniature impressions to be taken, and had them on exhibition. They presented two images of the Sun; produced, as he supposed, by a reflection from the lens of the instrument.

Another curious matter is, that although the exposure was hardly a second, the Sun was taken negative, as it were; that is to say, the central body was green, while the second and fainter image approximated in its white body to the Sun itself.

The use upon glasses of the colored matter known as London smoke, was highly commended by Mr. ALEXANDER.

THE SUN HAS RED FLAMES.

Prof. HENRY gave odd results touching the existence of red flames, or, as his paper was titled, colored projections from the edge of the sun, as observed during solar eclipses. These projections of red flame were observed again in May. A black board representation of them was given, a circle with eleven tongues of fire.

During eclipses, it appears, remarkable appearances of these flames have been observed since the year 1838, when ALEXANDER and HENRY were astronomers together at Princeton. One used a yellow glass, the other a red. It was found that these flames could only be observed *through the red glass*. To test this, last Spring, when the big eclipse happened, Mr. HENRY experimented at Washington. He took a large burning-lens, such as are used in the lighthouse service, concentrated the rays of the sun upon a piece of shingle; the wood began to burn, when, presto! the same sort of flames appeared, of a *beautiful pink color!* A range of different colored glasses was brought to bear. But through none of them, yellow, green, nor anything else but red, could the flames be seen. Mr. HENRY called in the architect of the Smithsonian Institution, and bade him look. He was oblivious of the existence of the flames till the red glass came. A candle was taken up, and it was invisible through the red glass! The inference is that this phenomenon is real. The pink, according to Mr. Henry, is a subjective color—a color in the eye.

This opens, he said, a field for investigation.

INTERMARRIAGE OF BLOOD RELATIONS.

May a man marry his cousin? Apparently not, in view of the terrible consequences which are to follow.

One of the remarkable papers read in the department of Natural History was presented by Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, of Boston, to-day. Its title was, "Remarks on the Intermarriage of Blood Relations, and the transmission of peculiar traits."

It is a curious subject of investigation, and as it is introduced at a scientific meeting, it ought to be important. (Does that necessarily follow?) If you can spare a half column, that amount of space may not be altogether wasted; for this is a question much debated.

It is purely, said Mr. BROOKS, a question of physiological science. Is the marriage of near blood relations accordant with or opposed to the laws of nature? According to this authority, *nature forbids it*. And why?

It is believed that the laws of nature forbid the marriage of near blood relations with each other, because the children from such alliances are frequently found to be in a partly abnormal state of body or mind. There seems to be an arrest of normal development. They often lack that entire and symmetrical equilibrium of the physical, intellectual and moral powers which constitutes the whole man. Yet it is true that the children of parents who were not related do not present a normal development. How decide? By observation simply. If you have experience and observation, count up the children known to have been born from first cousins, and compare with the offspring of others who have not married near blood relations, and I think, adds Rev. Mr. BROOKS, that any man will be convinced there is a deep and durable difference between them.

WHAT THE LAWS SAY.

The Roman Catholic Church, by positive command, forbids each one of its members marrying a first cousin.

A similar enactment obtains in the English Church.

These are considered strong testimonies.

FRIGHTFUL EXAMPLES.

Examples were cited. Young gentlemen smitten with pretty cousins may preserve them in their scrap-books.

N. P——, of W——, (Massachusetts,) a fine looking and intelligent man, and of good health, married his first cousin, a woman likewise blessed with a liberal supply of excellent health, and of a cheerful spirit. They were happy. But children were born; and one was clump-footed, another had but one eye, and all of them are very weak in intellect, small in person, and have heads shaped like a flat iron, point turned downward.

Inhabitants of the Bahamas haven't much brains, and are homely as sin. Reason—they intermarry.

BAD TIMES.

At Martha's Vineyard they have a particularly bad time. The island is sea-girt. The youths cannot go a-courting elsewhere, because of the rolling billows, and so they content themselves with Marthas in the Vineyard. The island in consequence is, according to our author, "full of illustrations." "Their minds," says Mr. BROOKS, mildly, "are moderate." Their health is feeble.

AN ESPECIALLY HARD CASE.

"The man whom I employed in that Island," says Mr. BROOKS, "married his first cousin, and their parents were second cousins. Their first three children were born without eyes and lived but a few hours. A very particularly unfortunate case.

OLD VIRGINIA.

In Virginia, the F. F. V.'s do not by any means escape.

"In Virginia," says Mr. B., "where blood relations have married in order to keep the family property entire, there are unusual numbers of imbecile minds, who cannot manage the property that has been thus foolishly secured."

From Fredericksburg, Va., we have these facts:

"A certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried for many generations, until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip; with not one out of the number exempt from some physical or mental defects. Yet they persevere in intermarrying, although these monuments are constantly before them."

It cannot be that all these results are mere chance. Is it not more probable that they are proofs of the violation of natural laws?

CONCLUSIONS.

1. That the laws (used and misused,) which improve or deteriorate the breeds in lower animals, are the same laws of nature which improve or deteriorate the human race.

2. That an unusual number of imbecile children, born from parents who are first cousins, are often found in the same family.

3. That few if any children, born of parents who are first cousins, exceed their parents in bodily strength or mental power, while children who are born of parents not related, are frequently found to do so.

[In connection with this subject, another point, as it is, has been investigated, the influence of parents upon offspring. But this was not presented.]

Mr. BROOKS asks for investigation.

COM. WILKES ON WINDS—OLD THEORIES DISCARDED.

Com. WILKES had a paper to-day on the subject of the Winds, their causes and effects, which quite discarded the old-fashioned theories, and blocked out something new.

He said he could not persuade himself that the theory of the Winds, as at present accepted, is at all satisfactory. The theories seem to have resulted from the phenomena of the Trade Winds. He proceeded to show in what they are defective, and laid down the following axioms as the basis of a true explanation of the phenomena of the Winds:

1. That the atmosphere, when of equal temperature and dryness, will remain at rest.

2. That if the atmosphere is disturbed by any change of temperature, the denser and colder portion seeks the warmer, from every direction, to restore the equilibrium.

3. That heated air, unless confined and forced, never tends towards a denser and cooler area; but when free, it always rises or falls to the area, where its gravity and temperature will restore the equilibrium.

4. That currents of air may pass in opposite directions without mixing, provided they be according to their specific gravities, but they can never pass through or across each other without commingling.

5. That currents of air are influenced and disturbed by electricity.

Great stress has been laid in the theory of the winds, to the rotary motion of the earth, in producing the direction as well as the apparent velocity of the trade winds. Capt. WILKES is not ready to admit that this can have any influence on any surface winds—in fact, the prevalence of westerly winds at the same time that we have easterly within the tropics moving in opposite directions, though parallel, demonstrates that the rotary motion of the earth cannot have any such influence upon currents of air as is attributed to it.

Capt. WILKES exhibited the extent of the trade-winds; illustrated by a large colored chart the existence of a heated belt around the earth; traced the progress of all winds toward this heated area; and demonstrated by means of the results of aeronautic expeditions, undertaken by GAY-LUSSAC, BIOT and WISE, that the currents of air do not follow the motions of the Earth.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

The Association has a stomach. If it declined a clam-bake, it does not eschew a real dinner. Such a one is to be spread a-field, upon the Green behind the College, on the soft green grass, with the canopy of Commencement Tent above us, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday. I shall try to drop in. M.

### Proceedings of Williams College Alumni.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

On Tuesday, a meeting of the Alumni of Williams College was held, to take measures for the purchase of the Grove called "The Mills Park." The graduates present, numbering between one and two hundred, went to the Grove, took a survey of the ground, and listened to statements respecting it. There is a number of acres of ground around the site of the Mills Haystack which it is desired to purchase. The ground will be planted with foreign trees, of every species which will live in this latitude, to be procured from Mission stations. Much enthusiasm was manifested by those present, and $3,300 was subscribed in a few minutes, nearly the requisite sum. The grounds, when laid out, will be well worthy of a visit, and will be peculiarly attractive to the friends of Missions.

On the same day, a very interesting address was delivered before the Natural History Society, by Professor W. B. ROGERS, of Boston.

☞ The Annual Exhibition of the Essex County, N. J., Agricultural Society will be held at Elizabethtown (Elizabeth City) on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 19 and 20. President, ELI W. ROGERS, of Whalleysburg; Secretary, CLIFFORD A. HAND; Treasurer, WM. W. [illegible]. This Society have published an extensive Premium list, and preparations are making for an interesting Agricultural display.

### Destructive Conflagration at Lewiston, Me.

On Friday night a very destructive fire occurred at Lewiston, Me., which must for a long time cripple the enterprise of that thrifty town. The fire broke out in MILLER & RANDALL's tannery, and was not subdued until twenty-six buildings had been burned, eighteen firms driven out of business, and twelve families turned out of doors. The loss is estimated at $100,000; one half of which is probably insured. The following is a list of the sufferers, as given in the *Democratic Advocate* extra:

The tannery, and also the store occupied by Messrs. MILLER, RANDALL & Co.; Union Block, occupied by Mr. NEWELL as a music store and post-office; Messrs. LEATHERS & Co., as a provision store; JOSEPH LUFKIN, as a grocery store; two stores owned by Mr. A. BAILEY, one occupied by Messrs. FULLER & WATSON as a furniture store, the other unoccupied; the jewelry store of HALL & BRIGGS; the fancy goods store of R. DRAPER; dry goods store of D. S. STINSON; store occupied by JAMES GOFF, Jr., in the second story of which was the office of the *Democratic Advertiser*; the confectionery store of R. INGALLS & Co.; and the shoe store of JOSIAH STONE. The hardware store of A. T. BEAN; variety store of RUFUS PENLEY; unoccupied store belonging to WILLIAM PENLEY; bookstore of SMALL & LITTLEFIELD; drug store of N. B. REYNOLDS; variety store of the Messrs. DINGLEY; boot and shoe store of ROAK, PACKARD & Co.; hat, cap and fur store of SUMNER WOOD; an unoccupied store belonging to JOHN PENLEY.

Four dwelling houses were burned, and one torn down, viz.: a large two story house belonging to BARKER BROOKS, and occupied by CHARLES INGALLS and JOHN BULDEN; a small one story house in the rear, by whom occupied we do not know; the large house of Mr. BAILEY; JAMES GOFF's large house, and also a small one story house owned by Mr. GOFF, and occupied by the Misses CHANDLER.

The valuables of the Auburn Bank were deposited in a safe, and were recovered in good condition. DAVIS's Hotel and Auburn Hall were saved by great exertion.

### Fire on Green Island—Destruction of a Portion of Eaton & Gilbert's Car and Coach Factory.

*From the Troy Whig, Aug. 18.*

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the extensive and well known car and coach factory of EATON & GILBERT, on Green Island. It was first discovered in the brick building, some sixty by one hundred feet, and two stories high, known as the sawing and planing shop, which connected with the main building.

The flames spread rapidly in the combustible material, and at one time threatened to involve the whole establishment. From the shop the fire spread to the piles of lumber in the lumber-yard, many of which were burned rapidly.

The sawing and planing shop, with its contents of valuable machinery, and a large quantity of "stuff," worked and unworked, was entirely destroyed.

By the prompt efforts of the firemen and others, the fire was confined to the building where it originated.

The loss in material and building will probably reach $15,000. Insured.

ANECDOTE OF ROYALTY.—An anecdote is current about the first interview between the two allies at Windsor. When the French party had retired to their apartments, the Empress EUGENIE remarked that the Queen, making every allowance for the Guelph features, was not at all handsome; but NAPOLEON replied sternly, "She has seven children." At the same time, Prince ALBERT expressed his admiration of EUGENIE's beauty to the Queen, and VICTORIA turned proudly round, saying, "She has no children!"

A circular has been issued by the Scotch, English, Germans and Canadians, living in Canada, to foreigners living in the United States, inviting them to Canada to rid themselves from the influence of Know-Nothing societies, which are pointed against them in business, political and religious matters.

Gen. THOS. G. FLOURNEY, President of the Kentucky Temperance Society, has issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 22d November, as a day to be devoted by the temperance people of Kentucky to the giving of thanks to God for the blessings he has showered upon our country.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, of Deer Park, Ill., writes to the editor of the Ottawa *Free Trader*, giving him the details of a successful application of the mad stone in a case of hydrophobia. This stone is in the possession of Dr. JAMES LEWIS, Kickapoo, Illinois.

AUG 1855



# NEW-YORK CITY.

### No Wine, no Dinner!

Something in the "no song, no supper" style came off a few weeks ago at one of the fashionable hotels "up town"—an establishment where a guest's respectability is gauged by the amount of his wine-bill, and the landlord (to show that, like Robinson Crusoe, he is monarch of all he surveys) has a particular table of his own, at which, companioned by a few private and peculiar friends, he dines apart from the other dinner-eaters, and thus maintains his dignity. At that "up-town" hotel, the cuisine is admirable, owing to the assistance of French artists and a French head cook. These culinary personages daily receive a certain quantity of claret, and duly insist on its quality being very good. The aristocratic landlord deeming that a little economy might be introduced in this department, silently substituted vin ordinaire for the genuine St. Jullien which he had heretofore supplied. The corps de cuisine were men of too good taste not to recognize the difference between good and inferior wine. Too proud to remonstrate, they said never a word. Mine host chuckled at the success of his economic experiment. Dinner-time approached, and within ten minutes of the appointed hour, the chef ascended from the kitchen, and for himself and his assistants, civilly requested the landlord to dish the dinner, which he would find duly prepared below, as they had determined, one and all, not to "assist" any longer in a house where an attempt was made to put them off with bad wine. In a word, the cry was "no wine, no dinner" and the majestic hotel-keeper was only too happy to surrender at discretion, promising to be a better boy in future, to keep honest faith towards his employés in wine and all other matters, and to repent him truly of his attempt at a do. The chef de cuisine accepted the apology, dinner was duly served, and no one who saw "mine host" proudly presiding over the roast and boiled at the head of his own peculiar and private table, (in a public room!) could have imagined what a Scylla and Charybdis he had just succeeded in navigating through.

### To Those Out of a Job.

Hard times, are they, my dear fellow? Out of work and get no offers? No wonder; that ring on your finger and that diamond pin speak badly for your taste to the merchant who advertised for a clerk. That superfine coat looked bad in the eye of the boss—who, having a hundred thousand at his command, kept wondering as you related your capabilities for the situation, how you would manage to sustain so elegant an article of manufacture—honestly. That ivory dog's head on your cane barked out an objection while you applied to a man of sense, and the man of genius saw too much of the fop in your commendation for him to assent to connect with you.

Better strip off your finery and distribute it among friends—entrust it to a sister if it is really precious, or "put it up the spout." Don't dress better than our millionaires; don't tremble at a ray of sunshine, nor wear a two-pence if met with a bundle under your arm. Drop all your fine airs, [illegible]. Take the first honest job that offers; if your employer does not half pay you, only do it well—better than any one else—and the man is around who will pay you what it is worth. Shrink from no labor while you lack a variety to pick from, and remember that a quarter for what is worth a dollar is a hundred per cent. better than nothing for no job. Yes, better work for nothing and do it well than do nothing. Men bet on a trotting horse who shake their heads and "don't know about him," whatever his looks may be, while standing still. Keep moving, and while your heart is like lead, and yet you work away bravely, somebody is studying your gait and capacity and chalking your value up to its true figure.

### A New Style of Tenement House.

We described a while since a curious building going up on Mott-street, near Walker. Passing there on Saturday, we asked a man who sat smoking his pipe what it was for. He said he'd heard it was for a store of some sort. A ragged boy said it was a tenant house, and a little girl said they told her it was for a "nigger boarding-house." But it seems the ragged boy was right. It is said to be the work of a Company who are trying what good thing they may do in the way of putting up a "respectable tenement house."

The building is six stories high and 168 feet long by about 25 wide.

On the first, or ground floors, there are two spacious stores, one fronting on Mott-street, the other on Elizabeth-street, and fourteen suites of apartments for families, each having their own hall entrance, a good sized and well furnished room, two bedrooms and a pantry, the latter provided with sink, Croton water and other conveniences. On each of the second, third, fourth and fifth floors, there are similar apartments for sixteen families, and on the sixth story there are two spacious school rooms—one for boys and one for girls, besides apartments for eight families. The cellar is divided off with brick partitions into eighty-six coal and wood vaults, for the use of the families, and under the sidewalks in Mott and Elizabeth streets there are spacious vaults for the use of storekeepers. In the front of the building is a fine open space of about eighteen to twenty feet wide, affording ample light and ventilation to the principal rooms. The entrances to all the dwellings are from the corridors in the rear which run the whole length of the building on each floor, and are reached from either Mott or Elizabeth streets by flights of iron steps six and a half feet wide. The corridors and stairs being built entirely of iron, stone and brick, afford the very best means of escape in case of fire. Indeed, the greatest precaution appears to have been taken to guard against loss of life by fire. On each floor, in the rear of the corridor, there are sixteen water-closets, arranged upon an improved plan, which precludes the idea of them becoming nuisances. It will be observed from the foregoing that the building contains two stores, apartments for eighty-six families, two school rooms, eighty-eight coal vaults, vaults for stores, eighty-eight water-closets, each occupant having their own coal vault and water closet under lock and key. The building makes quite an imposing appearance; the rooms are well lighted, admirably arranged and ventilated for the health, comfort and convenience of the occupants, reflecting great credit upon the gentlemen who have caused its erection.

It was erected under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Ritch, architect; Stewart and Smith, masons; and Dennis Hennessey, carpenter.

### A Matter of Taste.

The Mayor's organ thus gets over a matter about which a few have been gossiping. It was entirely an affair of taste. Some would do just as Mayor Wood did. Others would not:

"Mayor Wood's—Head.—An artist of France lately painted an allegorical picture of about the same size with those which appear in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and sent it to the Crystal Palace for exhibition. In the centre of the painting appears the figure of Washington, large as life, and those of Franklin, La Fayette and Jefferson, of equal size. An Indian is introduced among them. Around the group there are various portraits of men of distinction, many of them presented with such minuteness of detail and evident care, that a resemblance was expected to be perceived to those for whom they were intended. The faces yet farther from the view of the beholders are less distinct, and much smaller, until the artist, for the purpose of introducing the surrounding landscape without being too abrupt, presents a sea of heads, which fade ultimately into complete indistinctness, and blend harmoniously with the colors of the background. Clay, Webster, Calhoun and others, are among the most distinct of the portraits; those of Osceola, Irving, Seward and Mayor Wood, are farther back, and not so easily recognized. The presence of Mayor Wood's face in the background has given rise to some talk in the City Hall, which shows the disposition that prevails there to attack him.

The artist, it seems, intended to present the painting to the Government at Washington; but consulted Mr. Wood as to the disposal which should be made of it, and it was at last determined to offer it to the City. It was at the same time requested that the Mayor should allow his head to be introduced into the painting. The artist, with a few touches of his brush, in fact added another head to the number which his own picture contained, but the Mayor might as well have been called that of any other person as one of the Chief Magistrate.

The enemies of Mr. Wood at the City Hall have made this very simple and proper proceeding, so far as he is concerned, a subject of gossip and misrepresentation. They allege that the "one man power" has taken "the responsibility" to injure the property of the City, by having an important head painted out of one of the public paintings, and his own inserted; and they expect, on the strength of this, to be permitted to steal all that remains in the public treasury."

### The Helen Jewett Matter.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your notice this morning, in the Jewett case, a slight (perhaps immaterial) error occurs. Furlong did not keep store on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, but on the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets. The stage referred to did at that time start from the corner of Pine-street, I think Mrs. Palkington's Exchange Coffee House.

A Resident of Nassau-street at that time.

### The Fire Department Committee.

The Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at noon. Alderman Howard, Chairman, was the only member of the Committee present. Evidence was resumed in the case of the complaint brought by Engine Company No 14, against Engine Company No. 5, for assaulting some of their members and running into their Engine while going to a fire in Elm-street on the 15th of last May. No new facts were elicited.

### Male vs. Mail.

A correspondent from Janesville, Wisconsin, writes us that a *male* can reach our office from that place in sixty hours straight and steady, while the *mails* are from 72 to 144 hours, and *vice versa*.

### Gardes Lafayette Battalion.

The Gardes Lafayette will make an excursion to Military Hall, East New-York, on the 6th of September next, in commemoration of Lafayette's birthday.

☞ Mr. Richard Walsh, formerly of the New-York *Citizen*, but more recently publisher of the *Honest Truth*, died at his residence in Elizabeth-street, this City, on Sunday, the 16th inst. Mr. Walsh was at the time of his death 37 years of age. He was long and favorably known in this City as a never-tiring friend of his native country. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

☞ A noble bust of George Law in clay, at the hands of T. D. Jones, the Sculptor, rapidly approaches completion. It is a magnificent head for a modeler,—a regular Titan's head,—and it has been entrusted to an artist entirely capable of representing it in the clay, plaster, or marble. That bust would do ten times more service in a political campaign than a score of pamphlet lives.

☞ We had the pleasure the other night of sitting about half an hour, between 12 and 1 o'clock of the morning, in a Third-avenue car, waiting for the Bowery Theatre to close its performance. Then we got some three passengers. The Conductor had collected our fares before stopping.

☞ A woman entered a Second-avenue car the other night, and after eating an apple stretched herself at length on the seat. The Conductor woke one of the passengers to enjoy the fun of the thing. Such disgusting sights are too often to be witnessed there.

☞ There is a horrible sidewalk on the west side of the City Hall Park, which could be advantageously altered, at a very trifling expense, and much to the benefit of pedestrians. Will our Street Commissioner be so good as to see to the matter?

### Relief for the Poor Sufferers by Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

At a meeting of the Committee, held at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, at 1 P. M. of Tuesday, Aug. 21, the following-named persons were added to the Committee to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chas. H. Russell, | H. M. Schieffelin, | Caleb Swan, |
| Geo. Griswold, | Wm. B. Crosby, | Wm. B. Astor, |
| William Douglas, | Frederick Bronson, | Peter Lorillard, |
| Benj. L. Swan, | John Bridge, | Stephen Whitney, |
| Joseph Sampson, | James Boorman, | J. P. Phenix, |
| Thomas Tileston, | E. D. Morgan, | Luther Bradish, |
| Shepherd Knapp, | C. V. S. Roosevelt, | John David Wolfe, |
| Anson G. Phelps, | John Haggerty, | Japhet Bishop, |
| David Hadden, | John C. Green, | Wm. H. Aspinwall, |
| Joseph Walker, | A. B. Neilson, | Henry Young, |
| J. J. Coddington, | Moses Taylor, | Moses H. Grinnell, |
| George T. Elliot, | Chas. H. Marshall, | Josiah O. Low, |
| George Douglass, | John Cryder, | Caleb Barstow, |
| C. W. Lawrence, | A. T. Stewart, | G. C. Verplanck, |
| Ellwood Walter, | John D. Jones, | Royal Phelps, |
| | Cornelius J. Sprague. | |

It is desirable that the subscription books, with the money received, be handed in to the Treasurer, W. H. Macy, President of Leather Manufacturers' Bank, No. 45 William-street, as early as convenient, in order that speedy remittances may be made to Norfolk and Portsmouth, that immediate aid may be given to the sufferers in the time of their greatest need.

The absence from the City of many members of the Committee appointed on Friday last, has delayed the return of their books and subscription.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of five one hundred dollar donations, and other subscriptions to the amount of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars, making twelve hundred and seventy-two dollars.

The Committee adjourned to meet at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, on Friday next, the 24th, at 1 P. M.

W. H. Macy, Treasurer. P. PERIT. Chairman.
E. Meriam, Secretary.

### Farmers' Club—American Institute.

Tuesday, Aug 21, 1855.

Mr. Griffing, of New-Jersey, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the usual assortment of letters, extracts and translations, foreign journals' &c., which, however valuable or invaluable, certainly show considerable industry on the part of this officer.

Among the letters read was one from Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, of New-Jersey, upon liquid manures, in which he strongly recommends the authorities of New York to take measures for saving the immense amount of human and animal urine of the City, instead of allowing it to run to waste and infect the atmosphere, as it now does.

BUGS.

The Senator also read a letter from Mr. Stacy, of Farmington, Henrico County, Va., which was accompanied by a vial containing a number of the ventoll-chintz Bugs that, true to their name, had the strong odor and the color of the bed-bug. Mr. Stacy states that this insect is now destroying the corn crop in that section.

The topics of the day were now called up, and no one appearing to speak upon "Fall treatment of pastures," it was laid over to the September meeting, and the next question on the list taken up, viz.:

SAVING WHEAT.

Mr. Judd being called upon, said he had not proposed the question for the purpose of speaking upon it but to draw out information needed at this season. He had raised some wheat and seen much grown by others. The first requisite was good seed. He had made considerable effort to ascertain the comparative value of the Mediterranean variety, and from all accounts it appears that this had generally escaped the attack of insects, but not always. He had accounts from a few localities where the midge or clear-winged fly had preyed indiscriminately upon all varities. This was to be expected; indeed this species of insect was quite as apt to attack early as later grain. But, everything considered, the Mediterrean is decidedly superior to all others. He further remarked upon the importance of saving large, plump seed, in order to furnish sustenance to the first germs and roots and give them a vigorous start; upon manuring with clover, plowing it under when in blow, and not distributing it with the plow afterward, but to stir the surface well with a heavy sharp harrow or cultivator; upon plowing in all kinds of manures, especially guano, as soon as possible, so that they may become mingled with the soil before the seed is sown. A remark that ammonia, or manures containing large quantities of this element, such as guano, urine, &c., were the only profitable manures for wheat, called up the phosphoric acid advocates.

Mr. Fields, of Brooklyn, thought it impossible to give any general rules, but he believed phosphoric acid in a soluble form must be supplied. Ammonia was the only available element in guano, as the phosphoric acid was locked up. Sulphuric acid must be added to make it soluble. He had used this acid with guano, and found it highly soluble.

Mr. Mapes alluded to the necessity of deep tillage. On shallow-plowed land the wheat would not tiller, and seed must be sown more thickly. As to manuring, he would recommend analysis in order to ascertain what was wanted. He referred to George Washington Park Curtis, who had, through analysis, brought a large farm from a bill of expense to become a profitable one. Mr. John Johns, of Delaware, had purchased a farm for $10 an acre, which was now worth $70, and all through manures applied under instructions from an analyzer. Mr. M. intimated that he had seen the analyses of these farms, and the instructions. He further referred to Dr. John Woodhull, of Princeton, N. J., who had produced the largest wheat crop in this vicinity—fifty-seven bushels—applying less than $20 worth of manure per acre. Deep plowing was one secret of Dr. W.'s success.

BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. Lawton brought forward a large basket a number of fruit baskets filled with New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberries, which he proposed to distribute to the Club. Before proceeding to distribute, he gave a short account of the history of this plant, claiming that he was the first one who cultivated and made known to the public this most valuable fruit, and that to this Club was due the credit of giving it what of celebrity it had obtained. He thought it but just that the members of the Club should enjoy some of the fruit. After giving a history of the fruit, and showing how he had procured and cultivated it, and distributed it to others, he proceeded to read from the *American Agriculturalist* an extract from what he termed one of the best and most beautiful description of the berry, which had been published. The extract read cautioned buyers against unprincipled dealers and pedlers, who would, as in the case of fruit trees, palm off upon the community anything in the shape of a blackberry vine as the genuine new variety. He referred to George Seymour & Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., as having the genuine variety procured from himself. Mr. L. stated that he sold all of these berries he could raise, at $1 per gallon to Taylor's saloon. He further stated that hereafter the price of the plants would be reduced from $10 per dozen to $5 per dozen, or $25 per hundred.

It was here stated that several persons who claimed to have the genuine variety, obtained from the original source, felt aggrieved at the action of the Club in giving to one individual the name, and consequently a monopoly, in the sale of the plant. Messrs. Meiggs and Mapes claimed that the action of the Club was regular, and that Mr. Santon was entitled to the name.

Mr. J. P. Swain, of Bronxville, said he had found the fruit growing wild along the Bronxville River. Water or wet land was essential to the full growth and perfection of the fruit. He had conversed with persons who had picked the berries thirty-eight years ago, and found thirteen berries to fill a pint measure. He said, there are plants now growing wild which far exceed any of those cultivated. They can be found near the mill of Mr. Lawrence Underhill and elsewhere.

APPLES.

A specimen of the Golden Harving Apple grown by Mr. John Brush, of Brooklyn, was presented for examination, and was much admired by all who had an opportunity to test it by tasting. The tree was imported from Rotterdam by Mr. Brush.

CORN PLANTING.

A gentleman whose name we did not learn, presented a corn-planter which is carried along in the hand and pushed down in the places for hills, where it leaves four kernels or more, as may be wanted.

THE CROCULO HEADED AT LAST.

Mr. Field stated that Mr. Brush, of Brooklyn, had saved the plums on a number of trees by binding bunches of tansy upon the limbs in several places. The fruit upon trees thus treated, had ripened in perfection, while that near by, not thus protected, was entirely destroyed by the croculio.

A NEW DIGGER.

Dr. Evans presented a new plan for a digging machine which differed from all others in having the spades attached to an endless chain moving around the driving wheel or roller, and a cylinder placed behind it. Dr. W. had expended all his means in experiments, and having perfected it he was unable to bring it before the public. He hoped some gentlemen with means would take hold of it.

After tasting some improved varieties of common apples, and a small bulb or berry called the "Indian Apple," the Club voted to continue the two subjects already chosen, "Fall Treatment of Meadows" and "Wheat Sowing" to the next meeting, Sept. 4, to which time the meeting adjourned.

### Board of Governors.

The Board of Ten Governors held their usual semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Rotunda. There were present Governors Townsend (in the Chair.) Messrs. Tiemann, Taylor, Dugro, Draper, Duke and Henry.

On the organization of the Board the list of the usual requisition was submitted. A number of articles were ordered to be transferred to Ward's Island from Randall's Island, if not required there. "Five hundred pounds of paint" for a certain purpose, was ordered to be reduced to "one hundred." "Twenty Colt's revolvers," was suggested to be altered to "Allen's" as cheaper. Referred to Committee with power. Eighty barrels of "soft soap" was thought an excess,—no remark was made on "a hundred pounds of tobacco." The requisitions for "Drugs" for the Penitentiary Hospital presented some curious quantities—such as "2 pounds of corrosive sublimate," and only "14 pounds of cream of tartar," "6 pounds of chloroform," and only "6 ounces of sulphate of quinine."

An appropriation of $150, with power, was made for the purpose of finishing the receiving vault of the City Cemetery.

The list of requisitions was resumed. A pound of oxalic acid (value about a shilling) was struck out, as unnecessary for cleaning coppers. "Let them use their elbows," said one of the reformatory and economical members of the Board.

The general requisition for the "Apothecary" at Bellevue Hospital comprises forty-nine articles, and presents a few curious anomalies. Among them are "a pound of essential oil of lavender—the best." Next, we have half a pound of "oil of cinnamon;" its dose is usually one or two drops, its value is about $2 50 per ounce; "oil of cassia" is generally substituted for "true cinnamon," and answers just as well at $3 per pound.

Four pounds of chloroform, worth $2 per pound, is asked for this establishment. Next, fifty pounds of gentian root and fifty pounds of orange peel; both are cheap, and together, (as they are mostly used,) will make about five hundred gallons of the ordinary "bitter infusion" of either the American or British pharmacopias. Quinine appears to be no favorite, for in its stead we have "fifty pounds of Peruvian bark." Of the common drugs in every phycisian's use, (castor oil, for instance,) the requisitions are uncommonly small—probably they have enough on hand.

Communications were received from the Wardens of the Workhouse and Penitentiary, in relation to the escape of prisoners. Those from the former place effected their escape by forcing the gratings of their windows, the insecurity of which was a matter of complaint some time, upon the occasion of the escape of other prisoners.

A communication having been received from one of the Wardens, recommending the payment of the salary of an *employé*, who had been sick. Gov. Draper offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Wardens have power in case of sickness to continue the pay of employés when absent from duty, if in their judgment it should be allowed, and to report the same to this Board.

A letter was received from the resident Physician at the Penetentiary, Dr. Sanger, informing the Board that he had dismissed Dr. Gregg, one of the Assistant Physicians. Governor Duke thought the Board ought to hear the remonstrance of Dr. Gregg. A member observed that the Board had nothing to do with the Doctor's reasons for the removal of his subordinate.

Governor Duke persisted that it was the duty of the Board to protect even the humblest of those who were in their employ. It was anti-democratic to refuse the young man a hearing.

On the motion that the latter of Dr. Gregg be laid on the table, the motion was lost.

Dr. Gregg's remonstrance was then commenced, when Governor Tiemann interfered, stating that evidently it was not couched in proper language.

Governor Duke said the letter was just as respectable as that of Dr. Sanger.

The Chair said the further reading must be suspended, the wording was indecorous. Governor Duke appealed to the Board from the Chair. The opening sentence was again read; the writer said that "during four months of his engagement he had never seen anything honorable or gentlemanly in the conduct of Dr. Sanger," and intimated his resignation. The objection being withdrawn, the further reading of the letter was proceeded with. It charged "Dr. Sanger" with "inefficiency." Dr. Sanger, "in making any statements, or performing any acts, did so to his serious detriment as a young physician." "He begged an investigation," (as Governor Duke observed,) "not for the purpose of his reinstatement, but" "that the blot on his future prospects might be removed."

Ultimately the motion that the request of Dr. Grey be heard, and the matter referred to a Committee was lost. Governor Duke very warmly contended against the supposed injustice, and on vote the Doctor had permission to withdraw his communication.

After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual return. Number remaining Aug. 18, 1855, at

| | |
|---|---|
| Bellevue Hospital | 596 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 586 |
| Almshouse | 1,307 |
| Penitentiary | 930 |
| Hospital, from Penitentiary | 155 |
| Hospital, from Workhouse | 139 |
| Hospital, from Almshouse | 22 |
| Workhouse | 719 |
| Small-Pox Hospital | 8 |
| Randall's Island | 856 |
| Randall's Island Hospital | 200 |
| City Prison | 455 |
| Second District Prison | 36 |
| Third District Prison | 24 |
| Colored Home | 249 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 180 |
| Children and nurse | 162 |
| Total | 5,969 |
| Increase | 34 |
| Number remaining Aug. 4, 1855 | 5,935 |
| Admitted | 2,862 |
| | 8,797 |
| Died | 63 |
| Discharged | 2,553 |
| Sent to Penitentiary | 237—2,853 |
| Remaining | 5,939 |

### Mad Bull.

On the afternoon of Monday a mad bull started from the Hoboken Ferry at the foot of Canal-street, and ran through several of the streets of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, knocking down several persons. His progress was at length stopped at the corner of Washington and Jay streets, by an Irishman named William Tobin, of No. 62 Beach-street, who threw a rope over the head of the animal; and who, notwithstanding he was twice thrown down, held on till the brute was slaughtered.

### Accident by Machinery.

Michael Gordon, employed as assistant engineer in Howell's sugar house, in Duane-street, yesterday afternoon met with a serious accident, his arm catching between two cogs of two running wheels, lacerating him in a fearful manner. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where amputation was performed.

### Serious Accident.

A fireman employed on the steamship *Illinois*, lying at the foot of Corlies-slip, E. R., named John Gordon, fell from the smoke-funnel to the deck, yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull, besides causing other serious injuries, which are likely to end fatally. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital and put under the care of Dr. Thurson.

### A Bad Fracture.

A derrick in use at the corner of William-street and Exchange-place fell upon a laborer named Peter Sarkey, and fractured several of his ribs and one of his arms. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

### Gleanings from the Mayor's Office.

A girl 15 years of age named Caroline Ize, was yesterday brought up to the Mayor's office charged with having fled from her parents in Philadelphia. Her mother was with her, and after a long conversation in which she spoke largely of her intentions to "commit suicide" if forced to return, she consented to go back to her rightful home.

### Coroners' Investigations.

DROWNED.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner O'Donnell, at the foot of Thirtieth-street, N. R., on the body of William Congan, who came to his death by drowning. He was employed in unloading a barge, and fell overboard as he was stepping on deck. Deceased was aged 30 years, and a native of Ireland. He resided at No. 257 West Twenty-sixth street.

FELL FROM A ROOF.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest on the body of Mathew Tiernan, employed at Delmonico's Hotel as a porter, who fell from the roof of the hotel, where he was sleeping, to the sidewalk. Verdict, "Death by fracture of the skull, received by an accidental fall from the roof of Delmonico's Hotel." Deceased resided on the premises, was a native of Ireland, and 23 years of age.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.

Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Margaret Lawrence, late of No. 50 James-street, who was burned on the evening of Monday by the explosion of a camphene lamp. Deceased was subjected to great agony prior to her death. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly, of "died from burns." Deceased, who was quite a young woman, had been married only about a year. She leaves a little child aged only three months.

ACCIDENT ON A STEAMBOAT.

An inquest was held by Coroner Hilton, on the body of a deck hand of the steamer *Thomas G. Haight*, named William Bennett, who came to his death by being scalded to death by a jet of steam which issued from a loosened cap caused by the collapse of the steam chimney. The steamboat was making her regular trip to Shrewsbury at the time of the accident, and deceased was on the hurricane-deck close to the steam pipe. The steamboat put back to New-York, and the inquest was held as above. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was a native of Troy, N. Y., and was 32 years of age. He had been employed on the boat during the past six weeks only.

### Police Items.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

A Scotchman, by name David G. Robb, was yesterday arrested by Policeman McMahon of the Seventeenth District Police, charged with bigamy. The complainant in the case is one Mary Delancy of No. 33 Second-street. In her affidavit she alleges that the accused was married to a female whose maiden name is not mentioned in the complaint, during the month of November, 1849, at West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and that on the 15th February last he married complainant, his first wife being still alive and undivorced. Prisoner was committed for a further hearing by Justice Wood, by whom the warrant was issued.

YET ANOTHER STABBING.

At a late hour on Monday evening last a fight was "got up" at the house No. 139 East Eleventh-street, between several parties there residing; in course of which Mary Collins was stabbed in the breast and face with a dirk knife to such a fearful extent that her recovery is exceedingly doubtful. It is alleged that the knife was thus effectually used by one Thomas McMahon, who was arrested and taken before Mr. Justice Wood, who held him to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

ROBBED AT A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

A few nights since, as J. F. Gordon, a resident of Croton Falls, was promenading about this City of Hotels, he was met and accosted by a nymph of the pave, known as Hannah Brown, who influencing him by her bewitchments, induced him to go in her company to her lodgings at No. 61 Elizabeth-street. After spending some time with her, he made good his retreat to the street, when, poor thirsty soul, he turned into a dram shop to partake of a mint-julep, upon which, to his dismay, he discovered that he had been robbed of his funds, amounting to $76. Setting more value upon the base dross than did the well known Shakspearian character, he visited the police, having in view the recovery of his purse. Hannah was accordingly arrested yesterday by Policeman Gorman, of the Fourteenth District, and conducted to the presence of Justice Wood, who locked her up for the present; meantime Mr. Gordon has been sent for to appear and prosecute.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.

A man named Thomas Kennerick was yesterday arrested by Officer Sweeny, of the First District Police Court, charged by Johana Galvin with having seduced her, during the month of January last, under promise of marriage. Accused was taken before Justice Connelly, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Johanna Shockhorn, a servant girl, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Labos Pillasardos, of No. 67 Baxter-street, charged with grand larceny in stealing from complainant jewelry valued at $65. Pillasardos alleges that he caught prisoner in the act of stealing a valuable brooch, and that shortly after his wife missed a gold watch and other valuables. The girl was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice Connolly held her for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A fast young man named Joseph Lewis was yesterday taken before Justice Connolly at the Lower Police Court by Officer Farrell, of the Fourteenth Ward, charged with passing $25 of counterfeit bills to Henry Zeiatka, a tailor, of No. 436 Broadway, in payment for a suit of clothes. The accused was held for examination.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY HOUSE ENTERED.

A descent was made on Monday midnight on the house No. 35 Mercer-street, when there were arrested Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Parton, between whom, as is alleged, lies the honor of the proprietorship, besides six female inmates. The complaint in this case which led to the above arrests was made before the Mayor under the following circumstances. A young German girl, some time since, came to this country, and hence to Galveston, where she met her brother, then a merchant of some pretension at that place. He, however, shortly returned to the Old Continent, leaving her at St. Louis with some friends, and giving her then $500. While in the house of these parties some indignities were offered her, and she fled to this City—on her way losing the bulk of her money. On arriving here, some three weeks since, with $50 in her possession, she took rooms at the Prescott House, which she soon left for a cheaper boarding-place, which she found in Avenue B. She then advertised for work as a governess, for which situation she was well qualified. On a recent occasion, having wandered away from home during a storm of rain, she could not find her residence and meeting a colored woman, she inquired as to her road. This woman took her to the house in question, where, under the usual pretence of respectability, she was induced to take up her board, as she did the next day. The termination general in such cases ensued, the result being the arrest in question. The proprietresses were respectively held in $300 to answer. When the officers entered the house quite a number of *respectable* gentlemen were found, and, in an upper room, one of our City functionaries, who, after using his most strenuous exertions to procure the deliverance of his chosen companions, drew up by entering a complaint against the officer in command of the foray.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED SHOOTING.

John Logare, a native of "La belle France," was arrested at a rather late hour on Monday evening as being a principal in a "muss" of the order romantic, under charge of attempt to kill by shooting. There are two sides to the story, as our reporter found while making inquiry. The most reliable, however, does not appear to be that given by the originator of the trouble. The statement of the wife of the prisoner is to the effect that she, with her husband, lived in the rear of the house No. 38 Lispenard-street, where her husband compels her to do washing for her support, and among her customers was a young man towards whom her husband, being jealous by nature, conceived violent hatred, which was more than usually excited on his coming home on Monday evening last when the young man happened to be there waiting for his clothes; he (the husband) became at once very furious, he knocked his wife down, chased the young man out of the room and afterwards shot at him. Gathering elsewhere the facts of the case, it seems that the husband had on several occasions forbidden the visits of this young man, and hearing of several surreptitious visits he had prepared for a meeting, which on this evening he found, the young man being in close conversation with his wife, when separating the parties, he drew the pistol and discharged it, with some effect, no doubt, as the traces of blood were found in his track. The jealous husband was immediately arrested by Officer Webster, who conveyed him to the Police station. The wounded man has not since been heard of. Doubtless, no complaint having been made, M. Logare will be released this day.

### The Prohibitory Law.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

The case of James Wallace, on the complaint of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, for the sale of domestic liquors, was yesterday called up according to postponement, E. S. Capron, Esq., appearing for the people, and Messrs. Tomlinson and Johnson in behalf of the accused.

Mr. Tomlinson opened the hearing. We move that this cause be set over to Tuesday next. Mr. Taylor, my associate, is out of town, and I am not prepared to try the cause. We wish for time to determine whether defendant will elect for trial in this Court or before a Jury in General Session.

*The Court*—This case must take the course usual in this Court for the trial of misdemeanors generally.

*Mr. Tomlinson*—I have elsewhere an engagement to-day and cannot remain to argue any question at this time.

*The Court*—Some definite action should be had in this matter. It has already been intimated out of doors, that the Court is unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding on this case, and I desire that it should be disposed of as soon as possible.

*Mr. Capron*—This is the third time that I have attended here prepared to try this cause, and I must object to any further delay. I am now ready, and move that the trial proceed.

*Mr. Tomlinson*—The defendant denies time only to consult further with counsel, as to whether he will be tried here or in the General Sessions.

*Mr. Capron*—The accused has already had three weeks for that purpose, and that is a question which can as well be determined in a day, as a week. At all events time enough has been allowed.

*The Court.*—I think so too. That question should have been settled before. The trial must proceed or some definite action must be taken in the case.

*Mr. Tomlinson.*—Mr. Taylor is called out of town, and I cannot argue that question at this time.

*Mr. Capron*—Mr. Taylor has left town to attend a political convention. He knew that the trial of this cause was put down for this morning, and if his absence under such circumstances is a sufficient excuse for the postponement of the trial, it is in the power of counsel to delay the trial of any criminal cause indefinitely. The accused would need no better defense. The public interest requires that this case should be determined. We would choose to be beaten here rather than have no action taken. If the cause is once tried and we are defeated, we shall be in a position to take further action towards the final settlement of the principal questions involved, and which, as I am informed, the counsel for the accused intend to raise on this trial.

*The Court*, (addressing Mr. Tomlinson)—You had better determine now whether you will be tried here, or go to the General Sessions, or whether you will argue the question of the right of the court at this time, to send the cause to that court.

*Mr. Tomlinson*—That is what we desire to do, but we want more time to make up our minds. I cannot stay to argue that question now.

*Mr. Capron*—I have made a fair proposition to the counsel. I have stated to him and I repeat the statement to the Court, that I will now discuss the question respecting the power of the Court to arbitrarily send this cause to the General Sessions against the wishes of the people; or if the accused will waive all collateral questions, and either admit the charge made in the complaint, or let the proof be now taken, I will consent to a reasonable postponement to enable the counsel to prepare to argue any questions, arising upon the Statute that they may desire. What I wish and must insist on is, that some progress shall now be made in the case. I will if the opposition desire it, amend the complaint so as that it shall embrace imported as well as domestic liquors; and on conviction of the accused, if such be the decision, I will move for judgment of forfeiture, which will enable Counsel to state their views of the constitutionality of the search and seizure clauses.

*Mr. Tomlinson*—The gentleman appears to urge no objection to a further postponement but that of the public interest; for my part I doubt whether the public welfare will suffer anything by a delay of one week.

*The Court to Mr. Capron*—You cannot try the cause before next Tuesday, if I decide to hold the accused to a trial here. Perhaps it had better be determined that the question be argued before me finally on that day, and that the point be then determined.

*Mr. Capron*—The Court is cognizant of the routine of its own business better than I, and I will consent to any course of procedure which shall expedite the determination of this cause.

*The Court*—Let the case stand over for hearing and final decision on the question of jurisdiction on Tuesday next, in the Court room of the General Sessions, at 3 o'clock.

The arrests for intoxication adjudicated upon yesterday in the various districts numbered thirty-six; they were distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tombs, before Justice Connolley | 11 |
| Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison | 14 |
| Essex Market, before Justice Wood | 11 |
| Total | 36 |

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Stuart.

The argument in the case of the People *vs.* James Wallace was postponed, (see report elsewhere,) until Tuesday next.

The calendar of petty criminal cases was then taken up, and punishment was meted out to the offenders as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Assaults and batteries | 28 |
| Petit larceny | 23 |
| Larceny | 14 |
| Disorderly house | 1 |
| Vagrants | 2 |
| Total cases decided | 68 |

### Motions for Injunctions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

PATENT FOR TURNING PIANO-FORTE LEGS.

*Chas. N. Stimpson, et al., vs. Alanson E. Brooks.*—The plaintiffs in this suit allege that they are the holders, by assignments, of a patent issued to Warren Hale and Allen Goodman, of Massachusetts, for improvements in machinery for shaping irregular surfaces in wood, and planing the same smooth at one operation; that a suit was formerly brought against the defendant for an infringement of said patent, and a verdict of $1,000 rendered against him, after which an agreement was made between him and the patentees, by which he was authorized to use the patented machine to work up his stock on hand, and covenanted never to use a similar machine after that; that the defendant had not performed said agreement, but had used a machine substantially similar, for a long time, to turn legs for piano-fortes, and was still using it, and they prayed for an injunction against him thereafter.

The defendant denied that he was using a machine similar to the patented machine, or had broken the said agreement in any way.

A motion was thereupon made for a temporary injunction, which was heard upon affidavits, and the motion denied.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford; for defendant, Mr. Scoles.

PLANING MACHINE PATENTS.

*James G. Wilson et al. vs. John B. Church et al. The Same vs. William W. Padden et al.*—These were motions for injunctions against the assignees of the Norcross machine for planing and for tongueing and grooving, in behalf of the owners of the Woodworth patent. Feigned issues were orderd in the first suit, to test the question of infringement, and the issues being tried in June last, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs as to the cutter used for trimming the shoulders of the grooved plank, and in favor of the defendants on all other points.

Motions were thereupon made for a temporary injunction against the defendants in both cases, as to both the machine for planing, and for tongueing and grooving. Judge Nelson has denied the motion as to the planing machine, and granted it as to the tonguer and groover.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and Mr. Blatchford; for defendants, Mr. Staughton.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. G. W. Morton, U. S. C.

STEALING ON A RIVER NOT A LARCENY ON THE SEAS.

The master of the American brig *Mary Ann* made a complaint against five of the crew of that vessel and had them arrested for a larceny on the high seas, and stealing from the vessel a chronometer and some wearing apparel during his absence on shore. Mr. Marsh appeared for the prisoners, and stated that the offence was committed while the brig lay in the River *Saltillo*, near Brunswick, and then the learned counsel contended that stealing on a river was not larceny on the high seas, but a theft, triable within the county having criminal jurisdiction. The prisoners were discharged.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Chambers.

Before Judge Daly.

[illegible]

On motion of Mr. [illegible], a writ of habeas corpus was granted, to bring up two very new recruits, named James Henry and John Johnson. It appeared that the delinquents had inadvertently enlisted in the army of Uncle Sam, while in violation of the Maine Law, and without having arrived at years of discretion. Moreover, they both had wives, and Johnson a little responsibility to support. They were both released and sent home.

# LONG ISLAND.

☞ The difficulty between the Elder and the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, has been amicably adjusted.

### An Exciting Time.

Yesterday, after some of the German Companies had assembled in their armories, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, preparatory to proceeding to the Encampment at Kingston, some wag visited Dutchtown and told the wives that the story of the troops going to Kingston was all a ruse; that in reality they were going to Canada to embark for the Crimea. This sent all the wives who had husbands in either the commands, in hot haste after them, and a most amusing scene occurred. Wives with their arms round the necks of their husbands, imploring them not to go to the Crimea, and such-like transactions [illegible] some time, and it was with much difficulty that the women were made to believe that they had been hoaxed.

### Brooklyn Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Monday evening, called by the Mayor, for the purpose of having some action taken to correct the evils in the Fire Department, and especially the disorderly conduct of Engine Company No. 4, while going to a fire recently. A communication from the Mayor and another from the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, both relating to disorderly firemen, were received and referred to the Fire Department Committee. A petition from the police, opposed to the "Dutch [illegible]" cap, selected by the Mayor and Chief of Police for their use, was about being presented, when several members left the chamber, leaving the Board without a quorum, and they, of course, were compelled to adjourn, which they did, to the 10th of September.

### Grand Larceny—Stealing a Wife.

Deputy Sheriff Clayton and Constable White returned to Brooklyn, yesterday, from Manhasset, bringing with them a man named Washington Morrell, whom they arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of James Bostwick, of Manhasset, charging the prisoner with stealing $100 and a quantity of clothing. It seems that an improper intimacy existed between the accused and complainant's wife, and last Wednesday the wife came to Brooklyn with the money and clothing, bringing with her also a child about 6 years of age. At the Fulton Ferry she met Morrell, and he took possession of the property and conveyed her to some place near Farmingdale. The husband, anxious to recover the child, instituted this complaint. The accused yesterday agreed to restore the child, after which he will be examined upon the charge of larceny.

Mrs. B. is a woman advanced in years, and the mother of four children.

### Brooklyn Board of Health.

Complaints were made to this Board yesterday, by the Health Officer, of the reckless manner in which the health of the City is guarded at Quarantine. He says that the crew of the Falmouth have been permitted to land at Red Hook Point, and to perambulate the City. There were not members sufficient present to form a quorum, but we understand they propose to take efficient action to guard against the yellow fever.

### Right of Suffrage.

Rev. W. J. Hodges, P. W. Ray, and L. H. Nelson were, on Monday evening, elected by a meeting composed of colored people held in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, as Delegates to attend the State Convention in Troy on the 14th of September, when a plan will be adopted to obtain the elective franchise, if possible, for all the colored people in this State.

### An Impostor.

A well dressed individual has obtained considerable money of late from the citizens of Brooklyn, by delivering bogus letters and receiving the usual carriers' fee of two cents. In one of the envelopes thus delivered was the following note:

Sir: Those in favor of having the Croton Water brought over here will please vote for it.
T. [illegible]

### Attempted Highway Robbery.

About 10 o'clock Monday night, three ruffians attempted to rob Mr. Andrew Snider, while he was riding horseback over the Jamaica Plank Road, and when near Conner's Hotel. They demanded his money and the horse he was riding, when he drew a knife and made a thrust at one and thinks he wounded him. Seeing this demonstration the villains fled. Mr. Snider resides at the corner of Graham-avenue and [illegible]-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn.

### Fight Among the Firemen.

Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 7, of the Western District of Brooklyn, had a most disgraceful fight in Myrtle-avenue, Monday night, during which revolvers, stones and clubs were freely used, and a number of firemen were more or less injured. The Police did not interfere with the sport.

### Military.

The 70th Regiment, (cavalry) Colonel Powers, left Brooklyn yesterday for the encampment at Kingston.

☞ The crew of the French bark *Laurence*, lying at the foot of Congress-street, Brooklyn, attempted to desert Monday night, when they were arrested and locked up by the Third District Police.

☞ The denizens of Huntington are to hold a meeting on Friday to consider a plan for extending the Railroad to their village.

☞ Seventeen persons were arrested for drunkenness by the Police of Brooklyn during the 24 hours ending yesterday morning.

# NEW-JERSEY.

### The Outrage in the Elysian Fields.

On Monday a partial examination was had before Justice Bernard, of Hoboken, in the case of Shenicor, accused of committing an outrage upon a young woman in the Elysian Fields last week, but owing to some informality in the proceedings, it was put off until next Saturday. The young man who was with her upon that occasion did not appear and give his testimony. The young woman will be detained as a witness until the matter is disposed of.

### Prize Fight Prevented.

*From the Albany Transcript, Aug. 20.*

The bone, muscle and "science" of Albany, represented by about three hundred "bruisers," "fancy men," "loafers," and dirty-faced boys, assembled at the Buttermilk Falls yesterday, where two of the number—Quinlan and Cunningham—were to have a ring-fight to settle differences. Quinlan represented all "down town," and Cunningham is champion of the "hill." It appears that the two had an encounter during last week, but the time and occasion was such that they could not determine which of the two was the better man. Accordingly a "prize fight" was arranged, to come off yesterday as above. The matter was kept as quiet as possible, but not enough so to prevent the police of the fourth district from having knowledge of it, and about two o'clock a posse of the police, headed by Police Officer Elias Hale, started for the place of meeting. They took a circuitous route and ensconced themselves in some bushes near by, with a view to allow the preliminaries of the fight to be adjusted so that the combatants and ringleaders might be caught in *flagrante delicto*. There was some delay in the arrival of one of the principals, and a party of about forty, at the suggestion of one, started for the orchard of Mr. Hall for the purpose, as expressed, of stealing apples. On their way to the orchard they were compelled to pass the bushes in which the police were hid, when one discovered the uniform of a "star" through an opening in the bushes. "Oh! there's the Police!" he cried; "there's Elias Hale," and turning abruptly around he ran, with the remainder of the party at his heels. The news spread rapidly, and the entire assemblage taking to their heels beat a precipitate retreat back to the city. Aldermen Fellman and Bleecker, having intelligence of the affair, arrived on the ground just after the "bruisers" had fled.

We hear that a fortnight ago yesterday there was a most brutal pugilistic exhibition on the same ground. The police of the fourth district are determined to prevent any recurrence of such disgusting depravity.

New-Orleans Theatricals.—Messrs. DeBar and Pope opened the St. Louis Theatre again on the 6th inst. They are to play there until the time comes for opening the St. Charles, New-Orleans, which is to be in the course of November. We learn that Mr. DeBar has been engaging a very good stock company, and making some additional star engagements to those we have already announced.

Signor F. Badiali, (brother of the baritone, Cesare Badiali,) late managerial agent, &c. Signor Marti, of the Tacon Theatre, Havana, died in this City last week.

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, Ornamental, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at short notice. Country Merchants who desire Bills of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction. Orders left in our office will be promptly attended to.

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## The Swiss Hireling System.

What freeman will not join in execration of "That Hireling System" which has ever been the fulcrum of Despotism—which has, in every age, given guards and instruments of oppression to tyrants? The hireling assassin, whose dagger is at the command of every wretch that is base enough to purchase its services, is not more infamous and vile than the hireling soldier, whose sword is ever at the service of those despots that war against the rights and the liberties of nations. But if the practice of the hireling system reflects disgrace and dishonor even on despots, and their serfs, must it not reflect ten-fold disgrace, and ten-fold dishonor, on the character of Republican Governments and Republican States? If the petty potentates of Germany, and their people, have suffered in reputation from the practice of that system, how much more the Executives and the citizens of the Swiss Confederation. It does not surprise us that despots should have hired out their mercenaries to uphold oppression and crush the struggles of freemen, but it is surprising that men calling themselves Republicans, should have stooped, for centuries, to be the supporters of the power of tyrants. Nearly from the period when Switzerland became a nation to that of the enactment of her new Constitution, did she commit adultery in this way with the principal kings and autocrats of Europe. In the middle ages the valor of the Swiss mountaineers was in the highest esteem, and their infantry was reputed the best in existence. Hence it occurred to surrounding sovereigns that a few regiments of Swiss infantry about their persons might add to the stability of their thrones, and insure their individual safety. But this idea could not be carried into operation without the sanction of the Swiss Executive. The despots accordingly demanded of the Federal Government permission to open recruiting offices, and to raise mercenaries in the different cantons, and the Federal Government, more regardful of the poverty and ambition of Swiss citizens, than of the honor and fair fame of the Confederation, complied, in an evil hour, with their requisition. Then the "hireling system" became a Swiss institution, and a source of revenue to all the Governments of those Alpine commonwealths. Tyrants, who had outraged the rights, and exhausted the patience, and alienated the affections of their subjects, were no longer without means of upholding their authority and suppressing insurrection. They had but to pay a good round sum to any one of the Cantonal Governments for a license to open recruiting offices and enlist men in its territories, and straightway they could have whatever force of mercenaries their necessities might require, or their opulence enable them to maintain. The descendants of the warriors that, under TELL and his compatriots, had humbled the pride of Austria, and conquered the independence of Switzerland, were no longer restricted to the defence of their native mountains and republican freedom. They were now elevated to the dignity of being the life guards of despots, and the enemies of every nation that yearned to participate in that liberty which gave vitality and vigor to their own Confederation!

The archives of Switzerland contain lists of the mercenaries that were furnished to the different sovereigns and States of Europe, *from the origin of this infamous system* to the period of its prescription, and from these documents we can form a very accurate idea of the extent to which this nefarious and disgraceful traffic was carried on during the four centuries of its *legitimate* existence. Now what will be the American reader's surprise when he learns that during that long period, the little country of Switzerland, whose average population did not much exceed one million, supplied the tyrants and States of the European Continent with over 1,200,000 mercenaries, to fight their battles and uphold their oppressions!

But the revenue which arose from recruiting licenses could not indemnify Switzerland for the inroads made by the hireling system on the number of her citizens, or the stains which it had inflicted on the national character—and by the new Federal Constitution it was denounced, and prohibited. This was a movement in the right direction, and excited the approbation and applause of every freeman. It was said on every side that the "system" which had been so long the opprobrium of the only European Republic was gone forever, and would no more return to add additional disgraces to her name. We fear very much, however, that that conclusion was rather hastily arrived at. If the new Federal Constitution so rigidly proscribes the hireling system as is commonly supposed, why is it that even now England has raised a legion of mercenaries within the territories of Republican Switzerland? If the new Constitution has made no exception in favor of England, what right has she, any more than the despot of Naples, to require the Swiss Government to violate that Constitution, in order to promote her own convenience? We have the evidence of history that England is as capable as any European despot of employing mercenaries for purposes of oppression, whenever her interests or her antipathies call on her to do so. She hired Germans during the American war to shed the blood and trample on the rights of her own children—and she would as readily hire Germans or Switzers to-morrow to put down and oppress her Canadian or Australian subjects, were she at enmity with them, and in need of such assistance. But were England as disinterested and equitable as she is selfish and unscrupulous, it would not by any means follow that Switzerland ought to desecrate her Constitution, in order that England might have mercenaries to carry out her schemes of conquest and aggrandizement. This is an indiscretion—a crime, of which Switzerland should have been guilty for no party, for no consideration. Indeed, we fear very much that the exception which she has just made in favor of England will involve her in difficulties and troubles, from which she will hardly escape without discredit or injury. She has established a precedent which will assuredly be used against her by surrounding tyrants. The sanctity of that Constitution, which she could have once pleaded against their importunities, she can plead no more. Her own hands—her own act—have profaned it, and hardly anything that she can do can now consecrate it anew. The imprudence of Switzerland has placed her in a most awkward dilemma; and if she should succeed in extricating herself out of it without moral or material hurt, she will deserve credit for singular firmness and singular adroitness.

## Ex-Governor Reeder at Home.

Although Colonel REEDER's Proconsulate in Kansas has been productive rather of defeat than victory, the people of Easton seem none the less disposed to decree him a triumph. His return home is to be marked by a public reception; there will be speeches, with responses; there will be a dinner; and there will be nominations to the best offices Pennsylvania has to bestow. If he had succeeded in baffling the outlaws with whom he contended; had his bargains with the half-breeds received that awful sanction from the President he solicited and hoped; had he, in short, been publicly and privately successful, he would have come home in obscurity, and in obscurity, perhaps, have gone down to his grave. He might have been a millionaire, but not a martyr. He is in fact the proto-martyr of the Federal Government in Pennsylvania—Mr. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON being a later victim in the same persecution; and in that character may be said to have recommenced life under more brilliant auspices.

And in fact Governor REEDER's career has not been without its successes. To him we owe that thorough development of the designs and mischievous capacities of the Missouri Pro-Slavery mob, headed by ATCHISON, which has reduced the North to unanimity upon the subject of Kansas. The resistance of just such an official was needed to demonstrate the character and force of those invading the newly inaugurated popular sovereignty of the Territory. We have already expressed our conviction that this resistance was less steady and less judicious at times than it might have been; and that in the application of the veto power to the acts of a body whose legislative authority the veto message itself denied, there was a strange weakness, suggestive of timidity; a tendency to compromise, suggestive of a desire to win from Government that assent to the land speculations, which the President would certainly refuse to a more unyielding temper. But without complaining of what was omitted or feebly done, let us be grateful for what, in the aggregate, the Governor actually did. He conceded nothing to the demands of the Platte County ruffians, whatever he may have yielded to self-interest. He made a practical display of the strong feeling, with which all just men in the land view the excesses of those border moss-troopers. He proved to a corrupt Administration how little reliance could be placed in its best troops in such nefarious service; and how little approbation really exists for the Kansas act among the Democratic party, when REEDER, the confidential friend of Senator BRODHEAD, who stood sponsor for the bill, shrinks from pursuing the law to its *lawless consequences. He showed that none* but men, saturated with the infamy of enacting the measure, could be found shameless enough to superintend its flagrant violation, and assist in the use of an organic law for the purposes of disorganization. We have but to remember that had Mr. SHANNON gone out as Governor last year, there would have been no one to interpose, even ineffectually, between the people of Kansas and that oligarchy of ruffians; and that the absence of all resistance and friction in the employment of its usurped power, would have tended to lull the general indignation, which the struggle of Gov. REEDER has kept thoroughly awake. The latter has only to be, what the Government mistook him for, to have preserved a sort of vicious monotony of ill conduct, calculated to weary popular attention and drive it to more stimulating objects. There is a certain merit in disregarding temptations and opportunities for evil. Governor REEDER has a larger merit than this; for his Kansas administration consisted, as a whole, in resistance to outside usurpation, and so far had positive merit, and some highly useful results.

Among those results may be counted the final overthrow of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. The anxiety of the President on that subject is notorious. He obviously has no room for uncertainty about it. No event in the future can be more nearly certain; for, besides the precedent of the last general election, when the whole character of the Congressional delegation was changed, and a Whig State Government elected, there are the wrong done to Gov. REEDER, and the wrong doing to Mr. WILLIAMSON, to deepen the strong dislike, and even aversion, with which the Federal Administration is viewed in Pennsylvania. That is a strong party which can afford to have one martyr to contend with. The Administration party in Pennsylvania has two, and is not strong. It is needless to say the prestige acquired by Gov. REEDER, in withstanding the Kansas policy of President PIERCE, can in no event be made serviceable to a party which has endorsed that policy, tacitly, if not expressly; and that his name can only be available to some fusion of parties based on opposition to Government. In any such connection, its use will be equivalent to victory. But the attempt referred to under the telegraphic head, as having been made in the Democratic Convention at Easton, to reconcile partisan fidelity to the measures of Government with approbation of the man who opposed them, must be as fruitless as it is laughably absurd.

## New-York Farmers' Club.

In another column we give a brief report of the proceedings of this club yesterday. They were quite as miscellaneous as usual, since some dozen or more subjects were introduced. This is, however, not to be wondered at, since at these semi-monthly gatherings, gentlemen from various parts of the country, who chance to be in the City, come in to spend an hour or two; and each one brings forward any subject which he may happen to be interested in. Letters from various parts of the country are now quite frequently addressed to the club, which elicit remarks or discussions, so that under the present organization, it is *next to impossible to confine the action of any meeting to a particular subject.* Any one coming a hundred miles to hear a discussion upon the question set down for the day, will be quite likely to find it set aside, and a dozen others introduced. This is not by any means pleasant, but it is, perhaps, quite as well that it is so.

Let no one, however, pin his faith upon anything he may find reported from the Club. It is an irregular body, bound by no laws, and every person attending (everybody is invited,) is at perfect liberty to speak upon whatever topic and in whatever manner he may choose. If he has a machine to advertise, let him carry it to the Farmers' Club and tell his own story. If the gentlemen present on that day are in a proper mood, he *may* get an endorsement, and this will do to fill out his handbill. If any one has a special manure to sell, and can plead well himself, or get others to do it for him, he secures the benefit of an advertisement.

Owners of new implements or manufacturers of special manures, however, should be careful to secure a good advocate to accompany their wares. If you have a fruit you wish named or puffed, be sure and send along a large supply for members (!) to taste of—not forgetting the reporters, for they, too, have *tastes*—and ten to one you will have the fruit named as you wish it, *nem. con.*, and puffed to your liking. The extent of the gratis puffing will depend upon the *amount* and sweetness of the eatable specimens you furnish.

But notwithstanding these objections to this (*in*)organization, it has many redeeming traits, and we would by no means see it annihilated, even to please our friend of the Buffalo *Commercial*. Together with much chaff are some grains of pure Wheat. Many good ideas are suggested and new topics introduced at these gatherings, which are in themselves valuable. The business of the reporters for *most* newspapers is to record *the actual sayings and doings*, and it is only necessary for the reader to sift out the grain for himself and let the chaff go to the winds. With *these gentle warnings*, we advise all who have leisure while in the City to drop into the Club; and for those who cannot come we will furnish as good a report as possible.

## The Height of the Season.

The height of the season at the watering-places, the culminating and fulminating point, has been nearly reached, after which the monster boarding-houses and hotels very rapidly assume the appearance of Tara's Halls; and all the gay throngs that enlivened them will be dispersed to the uttermost ends of the Union. The culmination of the gay season of watering-place life is reached first at Saratoga and last at Newport. The grand ball, which is the signal for the dispersion of the Babel tribes of *fainéants* and pleasure-*seekers takes place at Saratoga on Friday*, the 24th, and after that comes the grand closing dance at Newport, and then the deluge. In another fortnight a lady may be seen in New-York without a loss of character. "Any place but home," is the motto of what is called the fashionable world, during the months of July and August; but the months that have an R in them, when oysters are safe, it is safe to be at home, if your home is in the City.

The watering places will be deserted earlier than usual this year, we imagine, in consequence of the cold term which has now commenced.

Cape May came very near being depopulated at the very height of the season by the advent of swarms of mosquitoes; but, fortunately for the hotel-keepers, a strong sea breeze sprung up just in time to blow away their pests, just as their guests were packing up to leave.

The grand ball at Saratoga promises to be a brilliant affair. The committee of managers is very select, consisting of no more than one hundred and twenty gentlemen, with our distinguished fellow-citizen, JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., as chairman.

After this great event, Congress water will lose half its virtues, and there will be a move made towards Newport, and flocks of gay creatures will suddenly drop upon Lebanon, as suddenly as though they fell from the "flighted clouds," and after spending one night in that charming spot, will be off in the morning for the Isle of Aquidneck. In another fortnight New-York will begin to pick up her truant children, and if the Census Marshals should recommence their operations, their tables would exhibit a great gain to our population.

## Brown University.

Yesterday, Dr. BARNAS SEARS was elected President of Brown University, in place of the venerable Dr. WAYLAND, who has resigned. It is understood that Dr. SEARS accepts. He is a graduate of the University, and at present Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. He is in the full vigor of manhood, being fifty-five years of age. The friends of the institution have high expectations of its renewed usefulness under his administration.

At a meeting of the Corporation, Dr. TOBEY moved resolutions complimentary to Dr. WAYLAND, and spoke with much feeling of his eminent career. They were heartily adopted, of course. Dr. SEARS takes his seat at the opening of the next term.

## Duty of the Press Towards Bad Books.

The *Tribune* is of the opinion that the principle of *laisser faire* is the true policy of the press towards improper books, lest, by noticing them, we play into the hands of the trafficers in depravity by giving publicity to their productions. "Expose their sophistries," says the *Tribune*—

"Unmask their villainies, combat their theories; but not in such a manner as to call public attention to the works wherein the evil is imbedded and by the sale of which the authors are to be enriched."

But the purpose of condemning a pernicious publication, is not so much to keep it from the knowledge of the class of readers who are already sufficiently debauched in their morals to seek out works which are branded "bad," but to caution the well-intentioned against them, and to prevent their being put into the hands of the innocent and pure-minded. It would be of little avail to expose the fallacies, villainies, and indecencies of a book, unless its name were mentioned. It would be like cautioning the public against a swindler without designating him so that he could be avoided. But we believe that the circulation and sale of a bad book can be effectually prevented by exposing its character. As a case in point, the Hot Corn Stories, which were originally published in the *Tribune*, may be mentioned. They were bound in a volume, and were having an immense sale by the aid of good advertising, when some discriminating critic exposed their character, and the sale was at once arrested. It is a great mistake to imagine that gibbeting a bad book adds to its popularity and increases its sale. There is no doubt that a certain number of readers will indulge their prurient curiosity by reading a work which has been denounced for immoralities; but their number is small compared with the great body of undiscriminating readers, who read every new book which promises them an hour's amusement and entertainment.

## An Outlet for our Superabundant Crops

An American merchant in Melbourne writes, under date of April 30: "Business would be very good if people would send us anything. Provisions are going to nearly starvation prices, and no prospect of any coming in."

But so much money has been lost during the past two or three years, by shipments to Australia, that our merchants will not be easily tempted, we imagine, to send any cargoes of provisions there, at least while flour bears so good a price at home. But Melbourne may look to California, which is likely to have a surplus of breadstuffs and other food this year to supply her deficiencies. While the war continues in Europe there will be no lack of a market for the superabundant products of our fertile fields.

The United States Consul at Melbourne states, to prevent shippers and passengers from being imposed upon, that the established dollar in Melbourne is four shillings and two pence.

## The Murderer of Helen Jewett.

We have good reasons for believing that the report of the death of RICHARD P. ROBINSON, who was tried for the murder o HELEN JEWETT, in this City, is untrue. It was reported that he died at the Galt House in Louisville, but gentlemen who left that place since his reported death occurred, say that no such person had died there, and that ROBINSON, who now goes by the name of *Parmlee—not Parmly, as the report states*—had been in Louisville and left there for the East. Parmlee is a resident of Texas, where *he is married and has a family, and is a man* of influence among his neighbors, and a large mail contractor. This is not the first time that reports of his death have been put in circulation. The present report has caused the publication of a letter from a Mr. WILSON, who, according to his statement, might have destroyed the testimony of the witness upon whose statements ROBINSON was acquitted.

## Death of Mrs. Captain Reid.

We regret to announce the demise, at Wheeling, Virginia, on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., of Mrs. REID, wife of Captain SAMUEL C. REID, so distinguished in our naval records for his defence of the brig *General Armstrong* against the English squadron at the port of Fayal in 1814. Mrs. REID was the daughter of Captain NATHAN JENNINGS, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who shared the fatigues and glory of Trenton in the Continental Army under General WASHINGTON.

Mrs. REID was early distinguished for beauty and talent; and, when her husband's glory made her house the centre of much literary and patriotic attraction, her clear intellect and domestic virtues shed a charm and a grace worthy alike of her enviable position and that of her visitors, among whom were some of the most distinguished persons of that day, including Gov. CLINTON, Gov. TOMPKINS, DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY, Dr. SAM MITCHEL, Judge JOHNSON, of the Supreme Court, with the TONES, EMMETTS and MACNEVINS, Dr. FRANCIS, and others among the oldest of our citizens. In her devotion to a large family of children Mrs. REID was unrivaled, and in her patriotic ardor she was alike worthy of her husband and her father. In 1818, with the assistance of some young ladies, she made the first flag of the Union, as adopted by the Congress of the United States in that year, and which was the design of Captain REID. On the admission of Indiana into the Union, in 1816, the late Hon. P. H. WENDOVER, of New-York, suggested to Congress the expediency of altering the then flag.

Captain REID undertook it, and on the 4th of April, 1818, a bill was passed "to establish the flag of the United States." The following letter chronicles the date of its hoisting, and makes honorable mention of the deceased lady:

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1818.

DEAR SIR: I have just time to inform you that the new flag for Congress Hall arrived here per mail this day, and was hoisted to replace the old one at 2 o'clock, and has given much satisfaction to all that have seen it, as far as I have heard. I am pleased with its form, and have no doubt it will satisfy the public mind.

Mr. CLAY, (who was then Speaker of the House,) says it is wrong that there should be no charge in your bill for making the flag. If pay for that will be acceptable, on being informed I will procure it. Do not understand me as intending to wound the feelings of Mrs. REID, nor others who may have given aid in the business, and please present my thanks to her and them, and accept the same for yourself.

In haste, yours, with esteem, P. H. WENDOVER.

Mrs. REID's name and those of the young ladies who assisted her were worked on this flag. The deceased was in the sixty-second year of her age, and had been on a visit to one of her sons in the West, whence she lately had gone to Wheeling to superintend the erection of a monument over the grave of her eldest son there. The deceased leaves a devoted family and a large circle of personal friends in this city, by whom she was deeply beloved.

## Will Sebastopol be Taken?

No—Yes. Russia says no, and sticks to it. England says yes, and holds on. The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and the fight is a free fight; all that we bargain for is that Uncle Sam shall be counted out. Let us stand by and watch the game. How stand the odds at this time? Russia shows her hand and says to the Allies: "You can't take Sebastopol—it's no use trying—you had better go home. Every attack you make only serves to show us where there is a small leak in our system of defences, and we stop that up and so become stronger than before. You have done nothing; and, instead of advancing your trenches towards us, we have advanced ours towards you. If you were to succeed in taking the southern town, the northern forts would blow you and your victory to glory. And if you took the northern forts, you would have a Winter's campaign in the Crimea before you could hold your own. And when you had got the Crimea, what would you have got?"

To all this England replies: "We shall take Sebastopol. The bulldog has got his teeth into your hide and holds on. For a year we have been invaders of your territory; you derided the handful of men that landed at Eupatoria; you proclaimed your intention to sweep us into the sea; you tried it at Inkermann, but that handful made a big fist, and you retired to think it over again. We shall take Sebastopol, and we shall take the Northern forts, for if with your boasted army of a million and a half of men, you have allowed our wretched force of thirty or forty thousand to hold on to your beard and punch your head for twelve months, we are inclined to believe that your men are not as brave as your walls and ditches are stout, or else, according to your own estimate, being forty to one against us, you could have done something more than defend yourself. We shall take Sebastopol, and, with one division at Kertch, and another at Eupatoria, we shall advance, securely flanked, and drive you through Perekop. We don't fear you in the field at any odds. We shall possess ourselves of the Crimea. That is all we want; we started with no other hope. You ask us what we shall have got? We answer you. You invaded Turkey without cause or provocation; you were beaten out of it; we then asked you for a material guarantee for your future good behavior; you refused it and defied us. We then were obliged to select the guarantee which we liked best. We chose the Crimea. We will take it, and when we have got it, we shall have got just what we wanted, and what you could not keep. After that, we shall be satisfied with locking you up like a bad boy, and putting you on bread and water till you know how to behave yourself pretty."

Very well said on both sides. Now go in; and look you here, you Russia! if you want revolvers just give us a hint, and we've got the very hardware that will suit; in fact, shootin' irons of all patterns, and we'll send you over a small sample case of bowie knives—charge nothing except approved of. And, here, hello! England, old fellow, you stick to that old bar; don't you be skeered, and if you want corn or wheat to feed your troops, you shall have it from Uncle Sam at ten shillings more than if you wasn't fightin' there now. Hold on France, old rooster; go in and subscribe your cash. *Six thousand millions of francs!* Jerusalem! look here, don't you want some ships to carry your beautiful troops to Balaklava? The United States will do it cheap, only 50 per cent. dearer than we ever charged before.

There. They accuse us of being Russian in our sympathies; but if this is not acting handsome and fair between all parties, why then the fable of the lawyer who divided the oyster without prejudice, is destitute of a good moral.

JONATHAN CHAPEAU BULLOFFSKI.

## The Attack on a Times Reporter.

The unmanly attack made on the Reporter of the TIMES at the Know-Nothing Convention at Palace Hall, on Monday evening, was entirely unprovoked.

Our Reporter went to Palace Hall, in pursuit of his legitimate calling, at about 11 o'clock P. M. On entering the barroom, which is on the first story, he applied for information as to the proceedings, of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, one of the Governors of the Almshouse, and was by him advised "to go up into the Lodge-room, (on the fourth floor,) and take notes of the proceedings, as the meeting *was a public one, and some reporters were already* making reports within the Convention.

Our Reporter proceeded accordingly to the fourth floor—and, as he saw many others doing, rapped on the door, and inquired of the door-keeper whether reporters were admitted. The door-keeper replied that none but members of the Order were allowed inside. Our Reporter then said that he had been informed by Mr. TAYLOR that reporters were admitted, and asked whether Policeman VANDERVOORT, the Reporter of the *Express*, was not inside. He was informed that if there were any reporters in the Convention, they must be members of the Order. But this was hardly satisfactory, inasmuch as Mr. TAYLOR and other members had definitely assured him the proceedings were *public*, and *intended for publication*. The doorkeeper retired for a moment as if to receive instruction from some one higher in authority, or to consult with his colleagues on the matter. On his return, he inquired to what paper our Reporter was attached and his name. Having been informed of both points the doorkeeper again retired. He soon returned, however, and again asked and was again answered the questions which he had previously put. Having once more withdrawn, the door-keeper finally returned and informed "our Reporter that he could not enter."

Being thus excluded from the Convention, to which other representatives of the press were admitted, our Reporter determined to obtain as best he could under the circumstances, the information which he sought. With this view he remained just outside the lodge room, and inquired of Mr. ROBERT BEATTY and others, whom he observed coming from the Convention, for the names of the nominees. The desired information, so far as known, was in almost every instance courteously given him, and not a few expressed their astonishment at the partiality evinced by his exclusion.

While arranging his notes thus obtained, our Reporter's attention was attracted by a frequent and loud enquiries of "Where is that *Times* Reporter?"

The individual asked for, expecting to receive further particulars of the doings of the convention, promptly announced, "I am the *Times* Reporter."

He had barely uttered the word, when he was fiercely sprung at by one of a party of three, who had just quitted the Lodge Room.

Standing as he did, upon the top of the steep stairway, unable to advance, as the Lodge room was directly in front of him, and being unarmed, deemed it advisable to retreat down the stairway, which he did, rapidly and closely pursued by half a dozen ruffians, each of them yelling fiercely, and with terrible oaths, "Seize him," "pitch him down," "kill him," "damn him—kill him," "stop that d—d Reporter—he's from the TIMES," "We've got him now," and much other such language. He succeeded in reaching the first landing, having received but an inconsiderable cut in the hand, (though a [illegible],) where his further passage was stopped by the crowd who were there collected, many of whom were acquainted with him.

His pursuers, who were much excited, made several attempts to force through the persons on the landing and seize him, with the intention of "fixing him off," as they said; but Messrs. TAYLOR, BUCKMAN and others interfered, and partly by force and partly by persuasion succeeded in a measure in pacifying the rowdies, who seemed bent on wreaking their vengeance. They planted themselves on the stairway, however, and declared their resolve to prevent our Reporter from again going up stairs, as some individuals who expressed themselves indignant at the assault made on him, seemed anxious he should do under their protection and escort. Not wishing to be the cause of a row between the "Brothers," he declined again going up stairs, and with some of the members withdrew to an ante-room where his notes, which he had procured with so much difficulty, [illegible]

It is but justice to say that the great majority of the members who witnessed or heard of the transaction, expressed their mortification and indignation thereat. Some few, however, seemed to look upon it as all right, as the "TIMES was a d—d s—— sheet, and no decent man would have anything to do with it." One man [illegible] individual thought a Reporter should not be held responsible for the views of the paper to which he belonged; but if they only had ——, (he took in vain the name of the Editor of the TIMES,) he would be served as he deserved for giving insertion to those scurrilous libels on the Tenth Ward Council." And oh! if they only could put their hands on that scoundrel Reporter of the Tenth Ward Council, wouldn't they——he might be lucky if he escaped with a coat of tar and feathers."

Another member of the Order, but of lesser note, who had just received the intelligence that his name had been rejected as a candidate for coroner by "an overwhelming majority," (whereat he considered himself shamefully used,) told our Reporter that he must not seem surprised at the treatment he had received. Nor indeed was he.


BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—PERSONS suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately for BOERHAVE'S ORIENTAL BITTERS, the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catch-penny affair, but a genuine remedy, that will cure 19 cases out of every 20, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F. S. STREET, No. [illegible]. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York *Dispatch*.

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels in disordered bowels, even in diarrhea, dysentery and cholera. Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, [illegible]

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST praise from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions [illegible] "Mr. SINGER has become a Nestor in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the highest degree perfect. Himself and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their business is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded."

To such an encomium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our Machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Gloversville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT NEWS. VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 2d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed, on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the books of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG. 6, 1855. J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1855.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir: I have used your HOOFLAND GERMAN BITTERS in my family for the past four years, for Liver Disease and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union. Yours, truly, WM. HUGHES, No. 171 Wood-st.

THE VERY THING FOR TORPID LIVER.

SAMUEL B. ROBISON, Druggist, says: MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 8, 1855.—"Having sold HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS for two years past, in this community, and having witnessed their effects upon weak and debilitated constitutions, and those much troubled with torpid Liver, I have no hesitancy in saying they are the very thing such people should use."

*For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.*

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. *Made* and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S FANCY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. L. LOSEE, Proprietor, No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

$200,000 WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH VELVET TAPESTRY. Brussels and three-ply carpets 25 per cent. less than former prices, at the Ten spacious salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. All wool Ingrain 5s. 6d. and 6s. per yard.

FRENCH BROAD CLOTHS AT $1 75 PER YARD.—Just received a large stock of fine French Cloths, 7-4 wide, suitable for Ladies' Cloaks and Riding Dresses, and Boys' wear, which we will sell at 14s per yard, worth $2 50. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS—WE are now selling Lupin's fine Bombazines at 9s, extra do at 16s, also Alpaccas, Canton Cloth, Delaines, Canton Crapes and all other kinds of Mourning Goods equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—for well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS—JUST OPENED 3 cases of superior Black Silks warranted to wear well, which were purchased and we will sell at last year's prices. These are the best goods ever offered for the price. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 120 Chambers-st., New-York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. [illegible] SAFE, [illegible] CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. [illegible] DEVLIN, Agent, at the Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

Wet Vaults! Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOHN'S [illegible] "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. Wet cellars, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. E. MOHN, No. 3 Pine-st.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A [illegible] of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

Dr. Appleton's Tropical Dysentery Remedy —is a powder taken in cold water, for all bowel complaints [illegible] of infant or adult. General Agency No. 333 Broadway. [illegible] Wholesale Agents, HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.; and McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane, and by all retail druggists. Dr. AGIMONT can be consulted at his office.

Masonic.—The members of ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 1, and members of sister lodges, (under the old Constitution,) are hereby notified and requested to meet at their Lodge room, No. 360 Broadway, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Capt. GEORGE W. FRAYER. PETER H. SHARP, Sec'y. S. ROGERS, Master.

The only Effectual Exterminator, without danger or stench. HENRY R. COSTAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. T. R. CALLENDER, No. 10 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Penn.

Harlem Yacht Club.—The third Yacht Regatta will take place at Glen Cove on THURSDAY, 23d inst. The boats will rendezvous at Glen Cove on the 22d, and report to the Committee.

## PERSONAL.

C. N. TORRENTS BEGS TO STATE—That owing to an accident occurring to him in Montreal, which will probably detain him in that city for a few weeks, he will be unable to fulfill his engagements in the beginning of September.—Aug. 20, 1855.

## BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FAMILIES or SINGLE GENTLEMEN accommodated at No. 79 Sands-st. References required.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 90 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 36 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 35, 37 and 39 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large pleasant room and pantry, with breakfast and tea, in a small family having no boarders, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Direct to FAMILY, Times Office, for one week.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas and is desirably situated. Terms from $4 to $5 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, Times Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and infant; full board in a private family, within a short distance of the Bible House, Astor-place; the applicants to furnish room or rooms. A religious family preferred. Address B. G. T., Box No. 2,379 General Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three young gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, can have pleasant rooms with a private family, at No. 42 Congress-st., three doors below Henry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms moderate. Distance, ten minutes' walk from South Ferry.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two very pleasant unfurnished rooms, on the second story of a house containing all the modern improvements, to let, with board; also, a furnished back parlor, with two large pantries. References given and required. Address Mrs. F. M., Box No. 4,860 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman, with wife and son, desire board in a genteel family, convenient to the Ferries. Address G. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—Two handsomely furnished rooms on 2d and one on 3d floor, with gas, and bath-room attached, may be obtained by addressing S. Box No. 4676. Location, 18th-st., near Broadway. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very pleasant Rooms with Board may be obtained in the House 244 Henry st. between Amity and Congress sts.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman and his wife, in a pleasant part of the city; a private family where no boarders are taken, preferred. Address, with terms and particulars, WILLIAM, Times office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A gentleman, who is in the City about one-half of the time, desires the occupancy of a room in a strictly private family, with or without board. Address C. D. M., *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—MRS. GLEASON, (late of the Waverley House, Charleston, S. C.) has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

## POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the Democratic Whig electors, held pursuant to a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, at the corner of Grand and Cannon sts., the following named gentlemen were duly elected to represent the Ward in the several Conventions:

JOHN COOPER,
DAVID A. FORBES,
BENJ. HASKELL,
Inspectors of Election.

*Delegate*—David A. Forbes, *Alternate*—S. H. Richardson.

*For Judiciary.*
Alonzo Reynolds, Edward Sobling, Wm. Brown.

*County.*
John Cooper, A. Craft, Thomas Kennedy.
Jos. Winn, W. Sopher.

*City.*
John H. Briggs, David A. Forbes, Edward Sopher,
John C. Smith, Lawrence Harney.

*Senatorial.*
David Vernon, S. H. Patterson, B. Haskell,
John Wright, Augustus Tyler, James Stivers.

*Assembly.*
J. B. Everson, A. H. Sharp, O. S. Powell,
M. Thompson, James Lockwood, J. B. Webb,
J. P. Webb, W. Gaylor, J. Lumsden.
Abel Brown, J. Gorham.

*Charter—Thirty-third District.*
J. M. Griffith, T. Bean, C. Reynolds,
R. H. Richardson, Andrew Grewen, M. Patten.
F. C. Gould.

*Thirty-fourth District.*
John Pearsall, J. Allen, J. Colby,
A. J. Allaire, J. A. Platt, Francis Patten.
John Hamsden.

*Thirty-fifth District.*
W. Brundage, E. M. Egleson, W. Churchill,
W. Ripley, D. Holman, E. Hammond,
T. Mathews.

SIXTEENTH WARD—WHIG PRIMARY ELECTION.—Election to be held at corner of 20th-st. and 8th-av., TUESDAY, Aug. 21, from 6 to 8 A. M.

*Syracuse Convention.*
Sam'l De La Mater, Wm. H. Bull, F. Forshay.
George Clark, Abram Pearce.

*Assembly Convention.*
Isaac Dayton, James Hornby, G. H. Mackay.
Moses Jackson, G. A. Blakeley.

*Judiciary Convention.*
A. W. Bradford, I. Dayton, O. P. Wells.

*County Convention.*
John P. Cumming, F. Forshay, William Good.
Henry Jenkins, Lawr'nce Kearney.

*City Convention.*
John McKune, G. A. Blakeley, George Mackay.
Moses Jackson, Jesse Mitchell.

*Senatorial Convention.*
James Humes, John P. Cumming, G. A. Blakeley.

*Charter—First District.*
Edw'd Westervelt, Charles I. Day, James E. Wood.
Lawr'nce Kearney, Charles C. White.

*Second District.*
Wm. H. Bull, Richard Winthrop, Lyman Taylor.
B. C. Wandell, William Jackson.

*Third District.*
John McKune, F. Forshay, George Timson.
And. Bridgeman, Edward Smith.

*Fourth District.*
Henry Jenkins, Demirom Libby, Isaac Dayton.
Geo. H. Mackay, J. McCaffrey.

GEO. H. MACKAY,
MOSES JACKSON,
GEO. A. BLAKELY, } Inspectors.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF PATCHOULY.—Patchouly has a distinctive peculiar perfume, very lasting, and very popular with the world of fashion. In the East it is an incense offered to their deities. HARRISON presents it as an offering to those he worships. It may be obtained at wholesale of SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; at retail of F. O'REILLEY, No. [illegible] Avenue D. HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE will beautify the complexion of the [illegible].

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—[illegible] The inventor of these baths, assisted by Mr. HARRISON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students [illegible]

## WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter in a dry goods or grocery store, by a sober, respectable Protestant man, who is not afraid of any sort of work. Wages no object; will give good City security or regards honesty and sobriety, &c. Any gentleman in want of help will find the subscriber a person worthy his notice. Any commands left at the office of this paper, for W. L., will be strictly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable and competent Protestant young women, (one English,) as nurses and seamstresses, or chambermaids and waitresses; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. They have the best of testimonials and references, and will be found respectful, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 20 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women in City or country; one as cook, washer or ironer, or general housework, can make bread or biscuit; the other is a very nice person for nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; both are highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls lately landed; will accept small wages; both understand general housework, and are handy with the needle; no objection to the country; both would like to get in one house; will try and please in every particular. A good home is preferred to high wages. Call at No. 226 Bowery for this day and Thursday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women—one as cook, or chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse, or to do general housework. Also, two smart nice girls, one of 16, the other 14, will go to assist in housework, or take care of children. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced children's nurse, or to tend an invalid, by a respectable woman, (a widow) and is a first class cook. And to wash and iron by a well recommended girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry. Good City references. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 209 East 14th-st., Room No. 3.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer, or is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Call at No. 251 Bowery.

SITUATION AS PORTER WANTED—By a young man who speaks English and French and understands German tolerably, and writes a fair hand, in a store or any other light out door employment. Good recommendations given. Apply at No. 328 Spring-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, as coachman and gardener; understands the taking care of horses. Would take a situation as porter. Call at No. 141 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a cook in a respectable private family; refers to her present employer, and may be seen at No. 283 6th-av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable private family, by a single man, who has a practical knowledge of the care and management of horses. Can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty. A note addressed COACHMAN, No. 17 East 22d-st., at the residence of his last employer, will be attended to for one week.

TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of one of our Colleges, an American, competent to teach all the English branches, with French and German, to take the charge of from six to eight children, from twelve to sixteen years of age, in a private family, about twenty miles from the City of New-York. Must be a good disciplinarian, with some experience in teaching. School to commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 1st of July. Address the undersigned, stating terms, &c. E. L. TREDWELL, Manhasset, L. I.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school, or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, principals of academies and others. Address Box No. 39 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

WRITER WANTED—Not a mere copyist; not one who errs six times in writing five words; not one who puts in commas, periods and capitals by accident; not one with whom original composition is severe labor. A man of brains and energy is wanted—one whose mind is vigorous and whose thought is quick; a man whose pen moves, as it were, by instinct. Such a man is wanted to aid in conducting one of the leading newspapers of the country, either by contributions or regular employment. Address ALPHA, Box No. 2,365, Post-Office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED young German Lady, Piano Teacher, who can furnish highly satisfactory reference and testimonials as to her successful method of teaching, amongst others of the celebrated composer, LOUIS SPOHR; wishes to form an engagement with a Ladies' Academy. No objection to go into the country. Please address T. A., office of this paper.

TEACHER WANTED—In an Academy a few miles from this City. A lady as assistant teacher. She must be well qualified to impart instruction in the ordinary academic branches, and one having some experience preferred. The Principal may be seen at No. 197 Green-st., between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., for two days.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted a male teacher to instruct in the common English branches. He must be a good disciplinarian. Apply at No. 262 Henry-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., during the week.

FRENCH YOUNG LADY WANTED—To teach French, drawing and music, in a young ladies' school at Amherst, N. S. One who will be satisfied with a moderate salary. Apply to C. Y. WEMPLE, No. 146 Broadway.

GARDENER AND WIFE WANTED—Without children; the wife as laundress and take charge of dairy, or chambermaid and laundress; the gardener must be capable of taking charge of a greenhouse and vegetable garden; also understand the management of fruits. A Scotchman preferred. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., before 10 o'clock, every morning of the week.

WAITING-MAID FOR CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 5.—A young married woman, going to California in the steamer George Law, on 5th Sept., would wait upon a lady or family on board; she is accustomed to the sea, and fully competent, and would make herself useful for a small compensation. Address Box No. 263 New-York Post Office, stating where she shall call.

A LADY who has been assisting in the direction of one of the best Protestant Schools of France for upwards of 11 years, is desirous of meeting with a similar engagement in an establishment, where she would teach the French language, which she speaks fluently. Most satisfactory references can be given. Address A. E., office of this paper.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN YOUNG LADY—Who speaks French and English, and understands all kinds of needlework, embroidery, &c., also cooking and ironing, wishes to assist in a respectable private family. Salary not much of an object; best of references given. Address L. M. N., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and Calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address P. *Times* Office.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A lady vocalist and pianist, in a flourishing Female Seminary in this State. Salary $400 and board; may be increased. Must be good. Also, one to teach oil painting. Apply by letter or personally, at No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York.

A LADY who has had experience in Teaching, desires a situation in the English Department of a Boarding School. The best of reference given. Address M. A. B., N. Y. Post Office.

NURSE WANTED—A Protestant woman, fully competent to take charge of young children, as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in light chamberwork, in a small family, who reside a short distance from this City. Call to-day, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 131 West 21st-st.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man who is a thorough book keeper, and who is disengaged from 6 o'clock. Address T. G., Office of this paper.

CHURCH SINGING.—A soprano singer, accustomed to sing in the Episcopal and Congregational Churches, is prepared to make an engagement with either. The references are of the first class. For further particulars address J. W., Post Office, Chatham-square.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 282 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—A young married man, who has had some experience in dentistry, would like to obtain a situation with a first-class practitioner. Small salary required. Address DENTAL, *Times* office.

287 BROADWAY, corner Reade, at MORRIS & CORNERT'S, can be had a great choice of German, English, Scotch and Irish girls for hotels boarding-houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—An experienced and first-rate bookkeeper, with unexceptionable references and recommendations. None other need apply. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,559, Post Office.

TWENTY GIRLS WANTED—To do good plain sewing. Apply to Miss REED, No. 31 Myrtle-av., corner Pearl-st., entrance on Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE WANTED.—A wet nurse with unexceptionable reference. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., to Dr. J. MILLER, No. 136 East Broadway.

GOOD GAITER BINDER WANTED—At No. 130 Canal-st.

MILLINERS WANTED.—None but good workers. Apply at No. 29 Waverley-place.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No. 666 8th-av.

BOY WANTED—In a Hardware Store, an American boy, 16 or 17 years old, who lives with his parents, and can come well recommended for integrity and industry. Address HARDWARE, *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—From 14 to 16 years of age who can write a good hand, and whose parents reside in the City. Apply to MARSH, LEONARD & HOFFMAN, No. 63 Wall-st., up stairs.

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VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

GRAMERCY PARK HOUSE—On Gramercy Park, between 21st and 4th-avs. and East 20th and 21st sts. The house is now ready for guests for the Fall and Winter; extensive additions have been made during the Summer, and about 300 guests can now be comfortably accommodated. For beauty of location and care for accommodations it can not be surpassed by any house in the City. The proprietor will do everything in his power to make his guests comfortable and happy. Elegant rooms, single or in suites, can now be engaged, with private table if desired.
CHARLES WRIGHT, Proprietor,
late of the Lafarge House.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Giving a more minute description and a bolder revelation of the Mysteries and Secrets of Nunneries than have ever before been submitted to the American public. Elegantly bound in cloth. 12mo. Price $1.

The public are aware that we have lately been involved in a course of litigation respecting a Book on Convent Life, and the result is also known. Though there is a great diversity of opinion respecting the injunction and its attending circumstances, there can be but one concerning the merits of this work, in which we have now the pleasure of presenting a fuller and more detailed account of the inner life of Convents or Nunneries, than we could have presented in any other form. In order to render this volume as full an exposition as possible of the abuses of which it treats, and to give publicity the facts which admit of almost immediate verification, in addition to the principal narrative the Confessions of a "Sister of Charity," written by herself, are also embodied, together with "The Experience of a Nun," the details of whose eventful history are deeply interesting, so that in this invaluable work we have a most diversified and thorough exposition of the immoralities and impostures as practiced in Nunneries.

Parents and guardians who have the most distant idea of sending their children or wards to these prison-houses, falsely called "Institutions of Learning," should not fail to read the palpable evidences of their criminality in entertaining such a thought, as set forth in this book—evidences convincing and undeniable. The profound sensation which these astounding revelations are destined to create, has been already experienced to some extent in the literary world among editors who have been furnished with proof-sheets of the work. They say that "it bears the unmistakable marks of truthfulness upon its face; and yet the mind shrinks with terror from the necessity of believing that such horrid criminalities are practiced in Convents."

"Believe not the falsehoods the wretches will tell,
When they say I am happy and choose this dark cell;
Haste, open my prison—delay not to come,
Unbolt my damp dungeon, and carry me home."

Some idea of the nature and power of this volume may be derived from a perusal of the following table of

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E. R. McGREGOR, Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATER.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Benefit of GABRIEL RAVEL.—THIS EVENING, Aug. 22, will be performed the English Vaudeville, entitled THREE FACED FRENCHMAN. After which, first time, the beautiful Ballet, entitled THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS. To conclude with the new Comic Pantomime Spectacle, SHIPWRECK ON THE INDIAN COAST.

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Mlle. DINAH, from the Odeon, Paris.
Mlle. BRIARD, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
Mme. LATOUCHE, from the Grand Theatre, Lyons.
Messrs. RANDOUX, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
CHERY, Aine, from the Comédie Française, Paris.
LATOUCHE, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
BEAUVALLET, (Leon) from the Odeon, Paris.
DIEUDONNE, from the Conservatoire, Paris.
CHERY, Jeune, from the Ambigu, Paris.
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Will be performed
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Sir John Falstaff .......... Mr. Hackett

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Box Office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BENEFIT of Mr. BURTON, and his last appearance at the Garden.
THURSDAY, Aug. 23.
Three superior pieces, of exceeding mirth.
DEAF AS A POST.
Tristam Sappy (first time here) .......... Mr. Burton
Capt. Templeton, Mr. Jordan; Sally Maggs, Mrs. Stephens.
A new extravaganza, called
MR. BURTON'S ADVENTURES IN RUSSIA.
Mr. Burton .......... by Himself
The Princess Grogenough .......... Mrs. Fryer
Prince Blowahanoghe .......... Mr. [illegible]
To conclude with, by universal desire,
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs .......... Mr. Burton
In which character he will sing the inimitable history and cruel death of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—FIRST APPEARANCE OF M'LLE TERESA PARODI in New-York since her return from Europe. Grand Concert for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk.
M'LLE TERESA PARODI,
Assisted by
Madame AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH,
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
And other Eminent Artists,
will give a Grand Concert, the receipts of which are to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic in Norfolk, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.
Particulars in future advertisements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, THIRD AND LAST WEEK of WYMAN the Necromancer, whose wonderful exploits in Legerdemain have won for him the title of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE, will appear THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 8, in a choice variety of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The HAPPY FAMILY and all the other curiosities are still here. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten 12½ cents.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY.—This novel, amusing, exceedingly original and really very startling enterprise is now in the "full tide of successful experiment." Daguerreotypes are coming in. Beautiful women are making inquiry about the premiums. The $20,000 will certainly be expended, and the most beautiful ladies in America just as certainly take the high figures. Apply at once. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This mammoth of the forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be exhibited for a short time at the Crystal Palace, previous to its departure to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The paintings, statuary and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—This celebrated Company will reopen on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, on which occasion will be produced an AMERICAN COMIC OPERA, written and composed by a celebrated composer of this City.

THE SPEAKING AND WALKING AUTOMATON OR MACHINE MAN. At the Animated Museum, will be exhibited THIS DAY, at 3 and 8 P. M. Museum open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

## MAGNETIC POWDERS.

MARCH ON, MARCH ON.
Comrades, when the powder and pill
Charge to mar our numbers,
Lyon's fame and wondrous skill
Give mortals quiet slumbers.
And we must leave through the open door,
For I see Lyon's powder lying on the floor.

Rats, mice, roaches, fleas, ants, mosquitoes, bugs, insects, plant worms, all die by LYON'S Powder and Pills. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Flask or box, 10 cents.

## COAL.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL.—Prepared in first-rate order for steamer's use and for family purposes. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chestnut Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS. DUNN, 9th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, day and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 [illegible] from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 [illegible], or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 [illegible] per ton, carried from my yards, Nos. 353 Greenwich-st., 115 Duane-st., and 36th-st., corner of 8th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

## FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscriber has the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.
A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 122 Pearl-st., Manufactory 23 Cliff-st.

FURS.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.

Southern and Western customers will please remember his Sivan and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell same but articles he can warrant.

His assortment comprises, Capes, Mantillas, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES.—Forced to grow in six weeks by my onguent, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Broadway; RUSHTON, No. 41 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 32 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## A PAINT BOX FROM ABOVE.

From Society to the Mountains—Indications—Overtures—Impossibility Cured—The Hotel—Hog Pasturage—The Flume—The Scenery—Mountain Life.

I would like very much for that ingenious author, Mr. George Fitz Hugh, of Virginia, who has lately published a book to prove that free society is a failure, and freedom a fallacy, to take a trip to the Franconia Mountains, and make a few notes in his memorandum of what he might see on the route. The first society in all the world may be found nestling three mountain houses—the finest from all restraint but those of a moral nature, and the freest from human misery. Here, there are neither slaves, servants, nor masters; those in need of help have no difficulty in obtaining it, either for love or money; there are no privileged classes, no paupers, no millionaires, no prisons, nor anything to awaken a suspicion of oppression and wrong. No slave ever breathed the sweet atmosphere of these happy hills. For my own part, I must confess to being most agreeably surprised at the fine agricultural condition of this region, which I had supposed was sterile and unproductive; but on the contrary, I find fertile fields of grain, rich meadows, and comfortable farm-houses, and, on every side, a general appearance of health, comfort, and equality of condition. The only appearance of decay are in the dilapidated cider mills all along the road which I have traveled, but the apple orchards have a thrifty and promising look, and the farmers with whom I have had opportunities of conversing, say that the prospects for a good crop of apples was never better, while the hay, oats, rye and corn, were never before so abundant. I saw here a luxuriant hop plantation, but a few miles below the Flume House, a sight which I have not before encountered in New-England—and the equally rare spectacle of women raking hay in a field. This last spectacle might be called by Mr. Fitz Hugh one of the failures of free society; but I have seen whole gangs of women at work in sugar fields, in Louisiana, who were members of a society quite the reverse of free. The waiters at the Flume House, too, are all "neat-handed Phillises," the daughters of neighboring farmers, who never imagine themselves to be in the least degree degraded by receiving honest wages for making themselves useful. There are no Irish or foreign laborers about here that I have been able to discover, but all the laboring population is wholly indigenous.

A livelier or healthier locality for a Summer home than the Flume House cannot be imagined, and I am not surprised to find that several Southern families make it their Belmoral. There are infinite sources of amusement and recreation in the magnificent views afforded from the house itself, and in exploring the lofty mountains which surround it, and so exhilarating and bracing is the air that exercise becomes a positive pleasure, and reverses the aphorism of Locke, that labor for labor's sake is against nature. Nothing seems so much in unison with nature as labor for the sake of the pleasure it affords, in these mountain regions, and delicate ladies, as well as those who are fat and forty, rise early in the morning to climb to the mountain's top in the brilliant sunshine, with greater zest than they ever danced cotillions by gas-light. Springs of sparkling water gush out of the sides of the hills, but the proprietor of the house has not availed himself of his water privileges as he might, to promote the attractions of the place and add to the comforts of his boarders. There is a boiling spring of pure soft water running to waste from his very door, which ought to be used for bathing purposes, but there are no conveniences for a bath about the house.

The Flume, about a quarter of a mile from the house, is one of the grandest natural curiosities in all New-England, if not in the Union. The Pemigewasset, which has its source in the White Mountains, and, on its uniting with the Winnipisseogee, near Franklin, forms the Merrimac, here rushes through a wild cleft in the side of the mountain called the Flume, and forms a scene of indescribable grandeur and beauty. One of the wonders of the scene is an immense boulder of granite which was caught in the cleft and hangs suspended in the air, threatening, like the sword of Damocles, to fall upon the heads of those who venture beneath it, and crush them to powder.

The Pool, a natural basin of great depth, unfathomable, according to local authority, into which the stream falls at another point in the neighborhood, is another curiosity, hardly less surprising for its wild beauty than the Flume itself.

This region is a very Paradise for the landscape sketcher, and it has long been a favorite Summer resort for landscape painters. As I came up the mountain the stage stopped to land three passengers, each of whom carried a portfolio under his arm, a portable seat and a small easel. Durand and Huntington, I understand, are sketching at North Conway. It was a favorite sketching-ground of Cole's, and some of his best and earliest paintings were "Views in the White Mountains." C.

### The Kinney Case.

*From the Phila. North American, Aug. 20.*

United States District Court.—Judge Kane.—The August term of this Court commenced this morning. The Grand and Petit Jurors were called, but not sworn, and then discharged until the 10th day of September next.

The case of Col. Henry L. Kinney, who was indicted for a breach of the Neutrality laws, was brought to the attention of the Court by Geo. M. Dallas, who asked for a postponement of the matter until the February term.

Mr. Dallas offered the following affidavit of G. G. Fremoux, surety for the appearance of Col. Kinney.

G. G. Fremoux, of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn, says: That the defendant, Henry L. Kinney, shortly after the postponement of the trial of his case, at the last session of this Court, left the United States, from, it is believed, the port of New-York; and after undergoing the misfortune and delay of being wrecked on the coast of Turk's Island, reached his place of destination—San Juan de Nicaragua—in the early part of the month of July; and, as this deponent understood and believed, was cordially welcomed as the enterprising leader of a peaceful colony, about to settle upon lands to which their employer, the Nicaragua Land and Mining Company, were represented, and supposed to have obtained a valid title.

That the said defendant, as soon as he was apprised that this indictment had been found against him, came from New-York to this city, and earnestly prayed for a speedy trial—his engagements and responsibilities being such at the time as to make any delay or further detention the source of great losses to him, if not complete ruin. The United States, however, represented by their prosecuting officer, were not ready to proceed with their trial, and declined doing so.

That the said defendant, at the time when the trial was postponed to the present session of the Court, confidently believed, and so stated, that he would be able to go upon his voyage to Nicaragua, lay the foundation of a colonial settlement there, and return to make the necessary preparations for his defence on the present occasion; that he was then told that, if prevented by accident from being here now, he would incur the risk of being tried during his absence, if the United States would not then suspend his call for a speedy trial, but were unprepared, and on that account continued the case, he would have a fair and reasonable claim, on showing the circumstances, to a postponement until the next session of the Court.

That the deponent confidently believes that the said Henry L. Kinney will return to the United States and be prepared for his trial on this indictment before the next session of this Court—that it is not in the power of this deponent, or any one else, to prepare the defence of the said Henry L. Kinney in his absence, and that his shipwreck at Turks' Island, combined with harrassing impediments which followed his departure, has no doubt rendered it impossible for the said Henry L. Kinney to fulfill his purpose of being in attendance at this session of the Court.

And this deponent further saith, that he became surety for the appearance of the Henry L. Kinney, under the strong impression that he would have time from and return from Nicaragua—that he would experience no additional detention at New-York—and that should the unexpected and unavoidable accidents prevent his return in time, he would be fairly handled on the ninth or tenth day of July, or have accounted to the United States, notwithstanding the over-strained readiness and anxiety to proceed in the trial. George G. Fitzsimmons.

Sworn and subscribed before Ald. Ogle, on the 16th day of August.

The recognizance was forfeited, but as no objection was had by U. S. District Attorney Vaughn, it was respited until the first day of the February session, 1856.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

Tuesday, Aug. 21—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better request and are now held at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have not varied in demand or value.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at full prices; with sales of 1,400 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 170 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c.; 50 Laguayra at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 600 Rio at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—We have nothing new to notice in this line. Stock moderate, prices steady.

COTTON—Shows continuous inactivity and languor. Neither party is inclined to make any concession in regard to price, and this circumstance impedes business. The reduced rates before referred to form the basis of the quotations at which all current sales are being effected, but the amount of these is inconsiderable.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty fair request and rule firm. Nothing really new has occurred in Mackerel or Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand for home use and shipment as well as on speculation, but at essentially unaltered prices. The day's movement consists of 10,500 bbls. within our revised range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inferior State | $7 87½@ 8 00 |
| Ordinary State | 8 00 @ 8 19½ |
| Straight State | 8 19½@ 8 25 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 8 37½@ 9 25 |
| Mixed Western | 8 50 @ 8 62½ |
| Common to good Indiana and Michigan | 8 75 @ 9 00 |
| Fancy Michigan | 9 00 @ 9 25 |
| Common to good Ohio | 8 62½@ 8 87½ |
| Fancy Ohio | 9 00 @ 9 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 9 50 @11 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 9 [illegible]@10 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 9 [illegible]@10 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 00 @12 50 |

Included in the sales were some lots of common State, deliverable in October and November, at $7; and about 2,000 bbls. do., for export, at our previous quotations. Canadian remains unaltered. The day's business consists of 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $6 25@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is abundant and languid. The day's transactions add up 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra, at $6@$10 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is more freely offered, and can be had at $6 50@$7 75 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat's more inquired for, but at irregular prices, the day's transactions embracing about 15,000 bushels Southern, at $2 12½@$2 15 for White, and $1 80@$1 92½ for red, ⅌ bushel. There was likewise a small lot of new Genesee white (the first of the season) sold at $2 20 ⅌ bushel. It was a tolerably good parcel, but not quite equal to the standard of the same kind of Wheat in former years. Rye continues depressed—small lots of new changed hands to-day at $1 05 ⅌ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Barley Malt attracts more attention, but is held higher, and this circumstance debars all animation in it. State and Western Oats are briskly sought after and readily bring 54c.@60c. ⅌ bushel for last year's crop; new sell at 55c.@57c. for State, and 45c.@48c. for Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Corn is less freely offered at better prices, and in consequence, it displays considerable inactivity. The day's sales have been confined to 40,000 bushels mainly Western mixed, at 85½@87½; but including a little Southern white, at $1 05 ⅌ bush.

HAY—Old remains rare and quiet, as before quoted. New is in demand at 56½c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs., and is plenty at these figures.

HEMP—We can notice nothing particularly new in this line.

HOPS—Rule dull and heavy, as previously represented.

IRON—Scotch Pig is moderately active and firm at $31@$32, usual terms, ⅌ ton. Other descriptions remain without alteration.

LATHS—The market is quiet, but steady, with rather less offering.

LEAD—Is in reduced supply and held above the views of buyers. Hence the limited sales.

LIME—Rockland has not varied much in demand or value.

MOLASSES—Is generally scarce and advancing. We heard that 150 bbls. New-Orleans brought 30c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There is a fair inquiry for Crude Turpentine, at $5@$2 25 ⅌ 280 lbs., and for Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43c. ⅌ gallon,—but while the former is in light supply, the latter is offered pretty freely. Tar is without variation. Nothing of moment doing in White Resin. About 1,000 barrels common Rosin have been sold since our last, at $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered, showing a further abatement.

OILS—Crude is stiffly held, at 73c.@74c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ⅌ gallon, but is inactive. We hear of only a very moderate business in manufactured kinds, at old prices. Red and Palm Oils are unchanged. A better inquiry exists for Olive, but without affecting its value. Linseed is less sought after, yet rules firm, at 92½c.@94c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is without alteration.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales of 1,400 bbls. at $20 25@$20 31½ for New Mess; $19 75@$19 87½ for Old do.; and $17 87½@$18 for New Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in demand at 10½c. for Hams, and 9½c. for Shoulders—100 hhds. Bacon Shoulders brought 10½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 500 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is pretty active at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 50@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $21@$25 ⅌ tc.; 250 tcs. were sold for export within this range. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@16c. for Ohio; 19c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@26c. for choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There were about 100 casks sold, in lots, at $3 37½@$3 31½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in request, but without change in price. The supply is not large.

SEEDS—Clover is dull and nominal. American Rough Flax is rare and needed at $1 90 ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are unaltered.

SOAP—Only 100 boxes Castile were taken to-day at 10½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—*The light supply and high claims of owners check operations. Sales were made of 400 hhds., principally Cuba, at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.*

TALLOW—Is in demand at 12c.@12½c., but is not freely offered at these rates, ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues in good request at full prices, with sales since Friday, of 155 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@10½c.; 360 hhds. Havana, at 23c.@32c.; 153 hhds. Cuba, *on private terms; 20 hhds. Yara, on private terms;* and 355 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@11c., ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 41½c.@41½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were again quite limited, and shippers were obtaining any existing advantage. Cotton and Corn were lightly taken for Liverpool, at previous languid rates, while for other ports, nothing of much importance was being shipped.

### Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

*A. L. DeLuze's Flour and Grain Circular.*

*Per Baltic.*)

*New-York, Tuesday Afternoon, Aug. 21, 1855.*

Flour—State and Western—Since my last Report of the 13th inst. per *Asia, via* Boston, little inquiry has existed for export to Great Britain; but for home consumption, the Eastern States, and the Provinces, a fair demand has prevailed. Prices of the lower qualities have varied but little until to-day, and for the medium and extra, rather better rates had been paid. The market at the close, with increased receipts, is heavy, and common and fair extra brands State have fallen off 12½c.@18¾c. ⅌ bbl. from my last quotations, which has induced some shipping inquiry. A good inquiry has continued during the week for October and November delivery, and $1 has been paid for good State.

*Clearances from New-York, from the 13th to the 20th August, both inclusive:*

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To London | 2932 | To Constantinople | 50 |
| To Liverpool | 515 | To British Provinces | 4118 |
| To Glasgow | 317 | To South America | 1451 |
| To Cork | 1073 | | |

Wheat—The inquiry since my last has been solely for milling purposes, as at the present high rates shippers are unable to enter the market. With Southern White and Red descriptions our market has been well supplied—prices of the former have fallen of 6c.@8c. ⅌ bush., and those of the latter, after having advanced 2c.@3c., have receded to about my last quotations. Of Western, there is little or none in market, and supplies of importance from that quarter cannot be looked for till from the 15th September to the 1st of October.

Michigan and Ohio White, none; Western Red, none; Genesee White, none. Southern White $2 05@$2 15 ⅌ 60 lbs.; do. Mixed, $1 95@$2; do. Red, $1 85@$1 92; Canadian White, none.

*Clearances from New-York, from the 13th to the 20th August, both inclusive:*

| | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 28,200 | To Glasgow | 5,051 |

Indian Corn—With very moderate receipts, and a good home and Eastern demand, prices of Western Mixed advanced a few days since, 5c. ⅌ bu.; nearly all of this has however been lost, owing to the large arrivals at hand. For export only a light business has been done; and for future delivery little has transpired. Western Mixed, 85c.@87½c. ⅌ 56 lbs.; Southern Yellow, none; do White, $1 03@$1 05, being in increased supply; Northern Round Yellow, none.

*Clearances from New-York, from the 13th to 20th August, both inclusive:*

| | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 166,443 | To Oporto | 8,574 |
| To Glasgow | 7,500 | To South America | 280 |
| To Cork | 14,000 | | |

Rye—Has declined. Sales yesterday, 2,000 bushels new, at $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ 56 lbs., and sales are rumored at a less figure to-day. For October delivery, $1 has been paid since my last for 50,000 bushels.

Freights—To London, Flour 1s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 5c.@5½c. ⅌ bu. To Liverpool, Flour 1s. 0½s. 3d.; Grain 5½d.@6d. To Havre, Flour 40c.@50c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 8c.@10c. ⅌ bushel.

## NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business.

### DRY GOODS.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Jobbers.

SOWER, MCNAIRE & CO. (Cor. S. Pat.) 112 Broadway.
Scotch Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers.) 49 John-st.
American Lasting and Gem Flannels.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf'rs).....102 William-st., near Gold-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
American Fancy.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....307 Broadway.
Agricultural Warehouse.

S. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 293 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

GEO. VICHT.....205 Spring-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....442 Broadway.

Boxes, Scales and Blinds.

H. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..18 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..339 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 42 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. S. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....36 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES KINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 13 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.

Jrate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 13th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

F. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Barrey.

From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 289 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 128 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, ⅌ Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....135 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....446 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....110 Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....155 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 30 door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinegts' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

S. TITUS & CO. .....202 Washington-st.

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RICH CO'S Salamander Safes, Winter's Patent, Rich's Improvement Alec, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st.

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

*S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York,* have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do their business through them. They solicit the patronage of advertisers, promising at the lowest lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

## INSTRUCTION.

MURRAY HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Boarding and Day School, No. 49 East 26th-st., near Madison-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

A Primary department will be added, for the instruction of children of both sexes. Tuition, $10 per term.

The location is delightful, being retired and healthy, with abundant means of access by stages and cars, to all parts of the city.

English studies receive special care, while French is the common language of the school and family.

Circulars with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principals.

Refer to Hon. Henry W. De Sumerse, Hon. James L. Petteru, Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D., Francis Y. Porcher, M. D., John Holbrook, M. D., S. John Phillips, M. D., Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., and Abraham Fickling, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., Washington Irving, Esq., Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, New-York City; Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. A. C. Hendricks, Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. C. J. Bowen, Williamsburg, L. I.; Col. J. W. Scott, New Brunswick, New-Jersey; Rev. A. A. Livermore and R. E. Springer, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Andrew A. Lipscombe, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.—Young Ladies with satisfactory testimonials of character, and a proficuous Teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. The distinctive studies of the three highest classes are:

Third Class—Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy.

Superior Class—Geometry, Mental Philosophy, and Chemistry.

Senior Class—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic, and Butler's Analogy.

The Music, Music, Composition, the Fine Arts, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., enter into the whole course.

Rev. Dr. HENRY B. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, will deliver, during the year, *four courses of lectures* to the higher classes on Mental Philosophy; on Moral Science; on the Evidences of Christianity; and on Butler's Analogy.

Prof. GEORGE W. GREEN will take charge of the department of History and Belles-Lettres, and will give lectures on the Literature of the English, French, Italian and German Languages.

A limited number are received as members of the family *of the institution.* *GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.*

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—No. 472 Broadway, and No. 24 Crosby st.

This School was organized in 1820, and was the first Institution of the kind in the State. From the beginning it held rank among the first, presenting all the facilities of the most approved schools for a thorough and practical education, having a large, well-arranged and well-ventilated building, access to a good library, various philosophical and chemical apparatus; central location, and easy of access. The male and female departments entirely separate.

The female embraces twelve departments—six for the regular English course, one for the Primary department of English literature, one for Latin and Greek, one for French, one for music, one for drawing and painting, one for embroidery and needlework.

The special management of the Schools is entrusted to the Principals, assisted by twenty Teachers and Professors.

The Fall Term will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Further information may be had at the Institution, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Committee:

T. C. Chardavoyne, F. F. Schoals, George W. Farnham, C. B. Redman, George J. Schmeisel, Daniel Coger, James Phyfe, Isaac Mix, Wilson Small, William P. Miller, Andrew Mills, and James Morris, President of the Society, ex officio. L. W. STEVENS, Chairman.

New-York, Aug. 18, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. B. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, Rye, New-York. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in *September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.*

Terms.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $300 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College, at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

References.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. R. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; R. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 23 Crown-st., New-Haven.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. *The present members of the School are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September.* All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square, New-York, under the patronage of the Prov. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen, will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

Miss Haines—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her School, No. 59 Bleecker-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & BILSON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

## INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution feel have at length succeeded in securing the services of Professor CHARLES DAVIES, LL.D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of this Institute, and the employment of an adequate faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the preparation of their children for entry by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the College of the City and State, and to render the Institution in all respects worthy of the patronage of the Board of Instruction of the City and State of New-York.

The Board of Trustees have commenced the following named gentlemen, to whom inquiries may be made:

J. J. Vanderbilt, John T. Martin, J. M. Freshman, R. R. Tucker, Richard Kellum, H. H. Worthington, Jas. G. Wyman, Charles B. Boyle, J. E. Southworth, F. B. Cutting, Henry Sewell, George S. Stevens, Joseph O. Low, D. S. Jones, Charles R. Marvin, A. S. Barnes, P. C. Harrington.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary. A. B. FROTHINGHAM, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FREE SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.—In furtherance of the objects of the Institution of this Institution, a Free School for instruction in vocal music has been established, under the direction of Signors AMATI-DUBREUIL and ANGELO TORIANI, open to all persons desirous of availing themselves of the privilege. In addition to the advantages of free instruction, such scholars as may desire it will have the opportunity of being employed at the Academy. Application for admission must be made between the hours of 12 and 12 o'clock (A. M.), at the office of the Academy of Music, 14th-st., commencing on THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 657 Broadway. References, Hon. Murray Hoffman, G. P. Cammann, M. D., L. M. Hoffman, Charles Boome, N. F. Bailey, Samuel Davis.

A CARD.—H. Feuerst having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen on the 12th of September the large house No. 45 West 34th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. Feuerst, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 74 and 76 West-st., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 499 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 23 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

FRENCH LESSONS.—J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the University of France, who has for several years taught his native language in this City, will resume his lessons in September, and continue to teach classes in schools and *privately either at his pupils' or at his own* residence. No. 318 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. EVENING CLASSES to begin Oct. 1.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will open her Select Boarding and Day School, No. 2 Bond-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, EDGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of Mr. HAVENS, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 200 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept 17. After Sept. 1, all mail be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 27th-st, two doors from 5th-av.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, *for young gentlemen, No. 152* Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 10.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—No. 128 Henry-st., near Pierrepont. All Saints' Church Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

AMSTERDAM ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY—30 miles West of Albany, on the New-York Central Railroad. Number of boarders limited. Fall Term commences Sept. 4. For circulars, address M. P. CAVERT.

THE MISSES ROHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No. 181 West 34th st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 161 West 34th-st.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 59 East 22d-st.

C. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

MADAME MARTINET'S—FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 37 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th Avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

MISS COYLE respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school at Lower Morrisania will open on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Circulars may be obtained at Mr. Crowen's, corner of Broadway and Fourth-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TING'S School, at No 81 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

THE MISSES TISDALE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 108 Dean-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 3

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No 200 Waverley place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Miss ADRIAN'S Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY. Sept. 13.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
*of Castleton, Vermont,*

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, BE FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the att

## AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.—J. T. MOULTON will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN VILLA SITES. The lots vary in size, 25x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and Bay, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The Railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy. The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos st. at 9½ and 12½, Spring st. 9¾ and 12¾, and Pier No. 3, North River, 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. For free tickets, maps and full particulars, apply to J. W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE AND OVAL MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, COTTAGE FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 89 Sea-man-st., second story, the largest assortment of cabinet furniture that has been offered this season. It will comprise in part several full suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut secretaries and book cases, wardrobes, tête-à-tête sofas and sofa bedsteads; oak, mahogany and black walnut dining and extension tables, dressing bureaus, rosewood, mahogany and marble top centre, card and sofa tables; full French and cottage bedsteads; mahogany spring seat parlor chairs; Voltaire do., carved rockers; lounges and couches, hair mattresses, hatstands, etagere, clocks, work and quartette tables; carved and cottage bedsteads, French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, second-hand furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues early on the day of sale. N. B.—Goods packed and shipped at short notice.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION.

Comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North Branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, M. D. OGDEN, D. ELSTON, } Trustees Chicago Land Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. W. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, No. 8 State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18, 1855.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the [illegible] day of September, 1855. Said farm consists of 100 acres of land, more or less, situated in Six Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 40 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Watson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good 40 feet two-story and a half house, containing 9 rooms, a good barn, wagon house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order; also, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds, well and cisterns. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMANN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B.—Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

W. B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND HAVANA CIGARS, by order of the Sheriff.—WILLIAM B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer, on THIS DAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 34 Pine-st., closing sale of wines, brandies, groceries, &c., consisting of [illegible], coffee, flour, soap, olives, raisins, figs, sardines, anchovies, starch, J. Fronin & Co., and Cel Chehard's brandies, in cases, demijohns and casks; old Jamaica rum, superior port, Madeira of various descriptions; St. Julien claret, chateau margeaux in cases; champagne cider, Scotch ale, Muir & Sons' Edinburgh ale, anisette, maraschino, curacoa, absinthe, champagnes, and a large and various description of Havana cigars, by order of FREDERICK L. VULTEE, Deputy Sheriff.

NICHOLS & FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS DAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock—Large auction sale of a stock of rich manufactured cabinet furniture of the most fashionable styles; rosewood suites of parlor furniture, mirrors, oil paintings, cigars, silver plated ware, China tea sets, &c. Catalogues now ready.

Also—Horse, buggy and harness at 12 o'clock. Country buyers can have their goods packed carefully on the premises. For particulars see Herald.

Also, one of Avery's Sewing Machines, in perfect order, warranted.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at the spacious salesrooms, No. 44 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of splendid rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, tête-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, marble top tables, mirrors, bedsteads, wash stands, rockers, cribs, cane seat chairs, mattresses, beds, &c. Goods packed and shipped at reasonable rates, with care.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture. Three rosewood piano fortes, seven thick French plate mirrors, oil paintings, &c., comprising a large and varied assortment, well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 111 Nassau-st., near Beekman, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture. Also, gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., large sale of really fine old wines, brandies, &c., of the finest description, and warranted pure. Particulars to-morrow.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction, a number of horses, carriages, single and double harness, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| One gallon of my Fountain Oil costs | $1 25 |
| Half pint of my Fountain Oil costs | 0 08 |
| One of my Britannia Metal Patent Fountain Lamps costs | 1 25 |
| Tin do. | 82½c |

EIGHT CENTS WORTH OF MY OIL WILL BURN DOUBLE WICKS,

GIVING A BRILLIANT AND STEADY LIGHT, TWENTY-EIGHT HOURS;

OR

THREE AND ONE HALF HOURS FOR ONE CENT.

My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn EIGHT EVENINGS of 3½ HOURS EACH, WITHOUT BEING REFILLED OR TRIMMED, saving an immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of oil.

It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter, that this is the CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE.

And being a pure, fixed oil, FREE FROM SMOKE, PLEASANT BOTH TO THE TASTE AND SMELL, AND FREE OF ALL DANGER FROM EXPLOSIONS, (as every one knows that real oil cannot explode,) it recommends itself as being just the thing that every family requires.

This lamp, although it embodies the principle of the French Mechanical Lamp, is perfectly simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order; yet, so far peculiar, that it is almost impossible to spill the oil from it in carrying it about the house. One gallon of oil, if burned three hours each evening, will last 140 days, or about five months; and, upon experiment and comparison, it will be found that one dollar's worth of oil will burn as many hours as four dollars' worth of burning fluid, and give a far better light. The public are invited to call and examine the lamp, which is considered by all who have used it one of the greatest improvements of the age.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, Nos. 20 and 22 FRANKFORT-ST., NEAR WILLIAM, MANUFACTURER OF SPERM, LARD, WHALE, ELEPHANT AND LUBRICATING OILS.

FOR SALE BY

W. H. VANDERHOOF, No. [illegible] Bowery; W. G. CREAMER, Bible House, 4th-av.; J. R. C. PERSIAN, No. [illegible] Broadway; S. W. SMITH, No. 56 Maiden-lane, and by Hardware and House-furnishing stores generally.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF every superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly clean on any machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, signal and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 20 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at the [illegible] pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, 9c.; Prebble's Boiled Oil, 82c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., &c., at No. 119 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Prebble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 119 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—The Articles of Agreement of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, for the year commencing the 1st of September next, are now ready at their Office, corner of 1st-av. and 4th-st., for signature. The Butchers of the City of New-York and vicinity are invited to join the Association. The election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the above place on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855.

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report ........ $2,[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Premiums and Policies | $[illegible] | | |
| Interest | $132,[illegible] | | |
| Less included in last statement | 77,797 04 | 44,984 46 | |
| | | | 235,345 36 |
| Total | | | $3,175,406 36 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising | $12,738 36 | |
| Paid Commissions | 6,675 91 | |
| Paid State and City Taxes | 1,221 98 | |
| Paid Claims by death and additions to same | $1,[illegible] 36 | |
| Paid surrendered policies and dividends | 6,[illegible] | |
| Paid reduction of premiums | [illegible] 53 | |
| Paid annuities | 364 17 | |
| | | 81,068 21 |
| Total assets | | $3,094,338 14 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Bank | $11,960 91 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 2,893,534 99 |
| Fire Insurance account | 364 84 |
| Premium account, (quarters not due) | 36,030 43 |
| Bills receivable | 3,378 62 |
| Deposited for Taxes | 4,[illegible] 36 |
| Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid) | 38,649 12 |
| Due from Agents | 46,077 59 |
| Total | $3,094,338 14 |
| Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage | $175,211 45 |
| Losses by Death, not due | $38,000 00 |
| Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855 | $23,599,683 34 |
| Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855 | $23,206,943 34 |

Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855, 8,190

Total number running 1st Aug., 1855..8,356
Of which 7,319 are for Life.
Of which 866 are for 7 years.
Of which 34 are for 1 year.
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.
Total......8,358

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in amount at Risk | $607,260 00 |
| Increase in amount of Policies | 163 |
| Average amount insured for each Policy of increase | $3,725 53 |

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fred'k S. Winston, | Millard Fillmore, | David Headley, |
| Wm. V. Brady, | Henry A. Smythe, | Robert H. McCurdy, |
| John V. L. Pruyn, | William Betts, | Isaac G. Pearson, |
| William Moore, | John H. Swift, | Eugene Dutilh, |
| Richard Patrick, | Joseph Blunt, | Nathaniel Hayden, |
| Jonathan Miller, | Abraham Bininger, | John P. Yelverton, |
| John Wadsworth, | Wm. J. Bunker, | Sam'l M. Cornell, |
| Sam'l E. Sproulls, | John M. Stuart, | Hamlin Blake, |
| Alfred Edwards, | Lucius Robinson, | Samuel D. Babcock, |
| Rod'n G. Moulton, | Chas. J. Stedman, | Cephas H. Norton, |
| John P. Treadwell, | Ezra Wheeler, | William H. Popham, |
| Lyc'gus Edgerton, | W. Smith Brown, | George S. Clark. |

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | Denning Duer, | Fred'k A. Delano, |
| Daniel E. Fearing, | John Steward, Jr., | Jas. C. Bell, |
| Wm. H. Russell, | Robert B. Minturn, | D. Drake Smith, |
| Aug. C. Downing, | Reuben Withers, | Frederic C. Foster, |
| Gouv'r S. Lamar, | Edward C. Center, | Peleg Hall, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | Josiah Oakes, | Robert S. Hone, |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Jos. Gaillard, Jr., | Sam'l V. Hoffman, |
| Isaac Townsend, | J. M. Waterbury, | Jacob Anthony, Jr., |
| James Warren, | George Curtis, | J. P. G. Foster, |
| Arthur Leary, | George T. Adee, | John A. C. Gray. |
| M. W. Hamilton, | John J. Astor, Jr., | |

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Pierson, | Wm. B. Dodge, | Thomas Havilan, |
| Samuel Jessup, | John S. Reynolds, | Daniel S. Taylor, |
| Jeremiah G. Lugar, | George C. Lugar, | Andrew V. Case, |
| Crom. T. White, | F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., | J. Wade Wilson, |
| E. H. Humbert, | | David S. Holmes. |
| George Read, | James B. Quick, | |

J. WILSON PRESSON, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. Pitt Palmer, | John Steward, | Moses Taylor, |
| Sam'l F. Mott, | Jas. Colles, | Lyman Denison, |
| Wm. F. Mott, | Thos. W. Pearsall, | Edwin D. Morgan, |
| Rufus L. Lord, | Richard Tighe, | Sidney Mason, |
| Wm. W. Fox, | Peter Cooper, | John Caswell, |
| Thos. Barron, | Henry Elsworth, | L. S. Suarez, |
| Aug. H. Ward, | Robt. B. Minturn, | Jon'n Thorne. |

WM. PITT PALMER, President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 266 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1855. A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BULLS HEAD BANK, NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Three and a half per cent. has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders on SATURDAY, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date till Sept. 6. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

## BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent. jy11'56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. o18,'55-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. jy18,'56-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. HAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. s27,'56-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. n22,'56-lawlyW

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

## MEDICAL.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES.

NOW READY,

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non-medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates. 8vo, $2.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 38, 305, 386, 525 and 584 Grand-st.; 144 and 226 Spring st.; 111 and 173 Houston-st.; 152 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 127½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,458 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 287 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 287 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. PEERY'S VERMIFUGE;

OR, "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS,

will in a few hours clear the system of every worm, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels; thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive organs. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

JACOB A. VANHORN'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP, for Purifying the Blood, Cleansing the Stomach and Restoring Health to the Body. Prepared and sold at Bergen Point, N. J. Office, No. 100 Barclay st., New-York. CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; JOHN G. FERRIS, No. 250 Fulton-st.; S. BEARLEY & SON, No. 79 Greenwich-st., New-York.

## SCALES AND SAFES.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Letter Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. 60 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours, 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

RICHARD BURLEW, President.

J. C. WILSON, Recording Secretary.

## RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Courtlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

[illegible] — SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855 —EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland [illegible] P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with [illegible] P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 [illegible]

[illegible] EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at [illegible] P. M., Cleveland [illegible] P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible]

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at [illegible] P. M., Cleveland [illegible] A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at [illegible] P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at [illegible] P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 5 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 6:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express trains of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford. I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:35 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.

A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M.—Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:20 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6 octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'s MELODIONS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS.—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6¼, 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

NELSON & CO.—Have admitted JAMES SHELDON as a partner in their firm from this date. JOHN G. NELSON, RICHARD BIGELOW.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date. T. WIGGIN & CO.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS.—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, L. B. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second [illegible]

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York; BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool; STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. [illegible] Austin Friars, London; [illegible]

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. [illegible] war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; | AMERICA, Capt. Lang; |
| PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; | EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; | CANADA, Capt. Stone; |
| AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; | NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

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|---|---|
| AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston | Wednesday, Aug. 29. |
| CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston | Wednesday, Sept. 12. |
| AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston | Wednesday, Sept. 26. |
| AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston | Wednesday, Oct. 10. |
| CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston | Wednesday, Oct. 24. |
| AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston | Wednesday, Nov. 7. |
| ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston | Wednesday, Nov. 21. |

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rock Light, new, | Emerald Isle, new, | Edward Stanley, |
| Albion, new, | Cambria, new, | Shamrock, new, |
| Driver, new, | Dreadnought, new, | Queen of Clippers, n. |
| Northampton, new, | Cosmopolite, new, | City of Brooklyn, n. |
| Wm. Tapscott, | Benjamin Adams, | Empire, |
| Arctic, | Antarctic, | Rappahannock, |
| Progress, | Andrew Foster, | Charles Buck, |
| St. Louis, | Galena, | Forest King, |
| Chimborazo, | Philanthropist, | Richard Morse, |
| Robena, | Houghton, | Glance, |
| Kossuth, | Continent, | Centurion, |
| Helios, | Consul, | Constellation, |
| Compromise, | New-Hampshire, | E. Z., |
| Underwriter, | West Point, | Adriatic, |
| A. Z., | Racer. | |

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amazon, new, | Southampton, | Northumberland, |
| Ocean Queen, | Hendrick Hudson, | Palestine, new, |
| Devonshire, | Margaret Evans, | American Eagle. |

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

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|---|---|
| In first cabin, main saloon | $120 |
| In first cabin, lower saloon | 110 |
| In second cabin | 60 |

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON, will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail Steamship PACIFIC, EZRA NYE, commander.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe positively on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 12 o'clock, M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

The steamship ATLANTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Sept. 19th.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Beach-st.

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|---|---|
| Price of passage, first cabin | $120 |
| Price of passage, second cabin | 75 |

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

Passage money, for first class passengers only—for whom there is excellent accommodation—$100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP LEBANON.—The store in Jersey City being considered by the Collector of the Port "a Bonded Warehouse," storage will be charged on all goods remaining after Monday night, the 20th inst., to be paid at the store on delivery of the goods. E. CUNARD, Agent.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 22d of August, direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Com., will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

The AUGUSTA, THOMAS LYON, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Master, is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. 27, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.

L. E. MELLEN & CO.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES [illegible], will leave the foot of Harrison-st. every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

## ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.

HENRY AITKEN & CO.,

AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

No. 105 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can, with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned Agents for the Vieille Montagne Zinc Co. of France and Belgium, will furnish to dealers or consumers, on application, free of charge pamphlets explanatory of the uses and properties of Zinc, and its advantages over Lead.

BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 116 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock M., for heating and ventilating the new School House in 13th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. By order of the Building Committee. T. R. JACKSON, Architect.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPER.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE HOLDEN, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN P. CLARK, deceased, against JOHN A. STEWART, SAMUEL BERRY and EMMILLA, his wife, Edward Anthony, Alfred Roe, Wakeman Hull, Thomas E. Hardman, the Irving Bank, the President, Directors and Company of the Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New-York, Edgar V. Haughwout, William J. F. Dailey, John Kerwan, the Bank of the Union in the City of New-York, the East River Bank, Samuel Ruck, William Inglis, Benjamin F. Jessup, Charles M. Childs, John Foster, David Jacobus, the Eighth Avenue Bank, [illegible] Alfred H. Leary, Alexander F. Wells, John [illegible]

[illegible]

for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 31, 1855. THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, 30th July, 1855. THAYER & ARNOUX, au1-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM R. PAINTER, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK PARKS, Defendant.—To the above named defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 John-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety-four dollars, with interest from the 4th day of May, 1846, and seventy-five cents costs of protest. Also, for the further sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars, with interest from the 4th day of July, 1846; also, for the further sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 4th day of August, 1846; also, for the further sum of forty-two dollars, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1846; also, for the further sum of seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 18th day of July, 1846; and also, for the further sum of forty eight dollars and forty-eight cents, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1846, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 31, 1855.

RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of July inst.—Dated July 31, 1855. [au1-law6wW]

RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against E. B. BARNUM, the true Christian name of defendant not being known to the plaintiffs.—Complaint filed June 25, 1855, in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Clerk's office in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 115 Nassau st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1855. CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. je27-law6wW

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND—Surrogate of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—NATHANIEL O. CARPENTER having made application to me in writing, setting forth that JOSEPH CARPENTER, late of the County of Otsego, in the State of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State; and praying an order to show cause; I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me, at the Surrogate's Office of the County of Hudson, on the first day of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said JOSEPH CARPENTER, should not be granted to the said NATHANIEL O. CARPENTER; and that this order be published in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for the space of four weeks, at least once in each week, next preceding said day.—Dated, July 26, 1855.

au1-law4wW E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

COUNTY COURT.—Kings County.—CORNELIUS D. BEARE against JOHN YOUNG, LEMUEL ARNOLD, Jr., and his wife, ACKLEY FITCH and CAROLINE W. FITCH, JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF and JOHN B. COULTER.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 28, 1855. GEO. C. SLAYER, au1-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 15 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 3[illegible] day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1855.

PATRICK BRADLEY, WILLIAM BRADLEY, } Administrators.

my12-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. & U. LOURRY, No. 36 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated April 16, 1855.

MOSES L. HALE, JOSIAH L. HALE, JOSHUA HALE, } Executors.

ap18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW TRUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 29 Pine-st., (at McSPEDON & BAKER'S printing-office,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1855.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, J. GEORGE SEP, } Executors.

mh21-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 335 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855.

JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator.

MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855. ALFRED TOBIAS, je6-law6mW Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LABAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 197 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1855.

jy11-law6mW MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 8th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor. je13-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Pacific and Clinton sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 23, 1855.

ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

ap4-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April 11, 1855. THEO. J. BONDA, Administrator. ap12-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. S. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of E. C. EMBREE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 23, 1855.

jy25-law6mW SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855.

mh29-law6mW DENIS CAROLIN, Executor.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA.—PASSAGE $[illegible]—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua. Accessory Transit Company, proprietors.—Through in advance of the mails. [illegible] miles shorter than any other route. [illegible] Passengers by [illegible] steamer; no Panama fever, and two miles of [illegible] instead of [illegible]. [illegible] —First Cabin, $[illegible]; Second Cabin, $[illegible]; Steerage, $[illegible]. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 1,200 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, connecting with the steamship CORTES, [illegible] For [illegible] apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. [illegible]

# New-York Daily Times.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### CITY POLITICS.

**The Whigs—Election of Delegates.**

Agreeably to the call of their General Committee, the Whigs of this City assembled in their respective Wards yesterday, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to elect delegates to the City, County and State Conventions.

The election was a quite animated one throughout, and in nearly all the Wards two tickets were run. The "Regulars" claim a complete victory.

Our Reporters had much difficulty in collecting the returns, inasmuch as the place of holding the polls in some of the Wards was not stated, and in others none of the Inspectors were to be found, nor any one who knew anything of the results, except the proprietors of the beer saloons where some of the elections were held; and they were either unable or unwilling to express their knowledge in plain English.

In the Third Ward there was a misunderstanding about the place where the poll was to be held. The Columbian House, in St. Peter's-place, between Vesey and Barclay streets, had been designated in the public advertisement as the place for holding the election, but for some reason or other, the Inspectors changed the polling house in College-place. About sixty persons, apparently not aware of the change, deposited their ballots at the Columbian House, notwithstanding the Inspectors were in attendance at the other place. This action, it is thought, will result in ordering a new election.

At the Fourteenth Ward poll, which was held at the Broadway House, quite a disturbance took place, in consequence of which the voting was brought to a sudden close. A number of persons who were present there, contended that GEORGE HOLBERTON, a candidate for the City Convention was a non-resident of the Ward, and expressed dissatisfaction at his name being on the ticket. The other side averred that Mr. HOLBERTON was a resident of the Ward, and were proceeding to put the ticket through, when the opposition made a sudden rush towards the Inspectors—seized the ballot boxes and destroyed their contents. The exciting affair was terminated so quickly that the Fourteenth Ward police did not arrive until quiet had been restored. A new election will of course be ordered. We give among our other returns the ticket that will no doubt be elected from the Fourteenth Ward.

At all the other polls the election passed off quietly.

In those wards not constituting singly an Assembly District, five delegates were elected from each to a Convention to nominate Delegates to the State Convention.

**State Convention.**

*First District*, (First and Second Wards.)—No delegate yet chosen.

*Second District*, (Third and Sixth Wards.)—No delegate yet chosen.

*Third District*, (Fourth Ward.)—Delegate—Wm. H. Sparks. Alternate—Dennis McLoughlin.

*Fourth District*, (Fifth Ward.)—Delegate—Chas. S. Tappen. Alternate—Jeremiah Lathrop.

*Fifth District*, (Seventh Ward.)—Delegate—E. W. Morgans. Alternate—Geo. W. Roosvelt.

*Sixth District*, (Eighth Ward.)—Delegate—John J. Stilecks. Alternate—Wyllis Blackstone.

*Seventh District*, (Ninth Ward.)—Delegate—Geo. C. Byrne. Alternate—Jacob Chetwell.

*Eighth District*, (Tenth Ward.) Delegate—David Miller. Alternate—William Allen.

*Ninth District*, (Eleventh Ward.) Delegate—Daniel [illegible]. Alternate—Robert Buchanan.

*Tenth District*, (Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.) No delegate yet chosen.

*Eleventh District*, (Nineteenth Ward.) Delegate—David R. Forbes. Alternate—R. H. Richardson.

*Twelfth District*, (Fourteenth Ward.) Delegate—Benedict Lewis, Jr. Alternate—William M. Wade.

*Thirteenth District*, (Fifteenth Ward.) Delegate—Edwin D. Morgan. Alternate—Henry A. Kerr.

*Fourteenth District*, (Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.) No delegate yet chosen.

*Fifteenth District*, (Seventeenth Ward.) Delegate—Henry O. Miles. Alternate—William Farden.

*Sixteenth District*, (Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.) No delegate yet chosen.

**Delegates to the Judiciary Convention.**

*First Ward.*—James Green, Henry Garlick, J. A. Gurtner.

*Third Ward.*—Guy R. Pelton, Oscar W. Sturtevant, R. B. Shaffer.

*Fourth Ward.*—Dennis McLaughlin, Daniel Murphy, John Brown.

*Fifth Ward.*—George J. Cornell, Charles C. Nott, William Hall.

*Seventh Ward.*—Morgan Morgans, Archibald Hall, Jas. F. Fredborn.

*Eighth Ward.*—Andrew Bleakley, John J. Braden, Geo. G. Lake.

*Ninth Ward.*—J. Pangburn, Benjamin Bennett, Geo. C. Byrne.

*Tenth Ward.*—William B. Jones, Jr., N. G. Bradford, Charles S. Hine.

*Eleventh Ward.*—William W. Boardman, Michael Devoy, Thomas A. Miller.

*Twelfth Ward.*—Abram Wakeman, Philip Jordan, C. W. Van Voorhis.

*Thirteenth Ward.*—Alonzo Reynolds, —— Collins, Wm. Brown.

*Fourteenth Ward.*—John V. Cornell, John B. Lawrence, Albert Root.

*Fifteenth Ward.*—Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., J. Wilson Green, John O. Robinson.

*Sixteenth Ward.*—A. W. Bradford, J. Dayton, O. P. Wells.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—Gerard Stuyvesant, Cornelius Minn, A Dewitt Baldwin.

*Eighteenth Ward.*—Homer Franklin, E. Delafield Smith, Jonathan Nathan.

*Nineteenth Ward.*—Wm. B. Rockwell, George W. Truss, William Wright.

*Twentieth Ward.*—Wm. R. Stewart, Welcome R. Beebe, Robert Taylor.

*Twenty-First Ward.*—A. Oakey Hall, Wm. S. Gregory, F. A. Tallmadge.

*Twenty-Second Ward.*—Peter C. Male, Frederick W. Clark, Peter Throop.

**Delegates to the County Convention.**

*First Ward.*—T. Nesbit, E. Coady, H. Smith, James Derrick, J. Parker.

*Third Ward.*—Samuel H. Moser, Jno. S. Seabury, Sheridan Shook, Jno. R. McWhorter, Lewis Bunker.

*Fourth Ward.*—Dennis McLaughlin, A. H. Hamilton, John Edwards, Edward Perry, M. Jones.

*Fifth Ward.*—William Adams, William H. Crane, Jeremiah Lathrop, John Hewitt, Jr., James Craft.

*Seventh Ward.*—Daniel Coger, Robert Murray, D. L. Pettee, John L. Griffen, Ben. Peck.

*Eighth Ward.*—Geo. G. Lake, H. N. Mott, Jas. Shaw, A. Bleakley.

*Ninth Ward.*—William A. Wood, David Hennion, William A. Kent, Dewitt C. Sheldon, John Nash.

*Tenth Ward.*—Robert Macoy, Leonard Lewis, Ambrose W. Barnes, Jeremiah Petty, Joel J. Williamson.

*Eleventh Ward.*—Thomas Foulkes, Lewis H. Watts, William Taylor, James Willis, William Dodd.

*Twelfth Ward.*—Thomas Cornley, Isaac B. Batchelor, Rodolph A. Knox, William Oakley, E. H. Brown.

*Thirteenth Ward.*—John Cooper, A. Gross, William Kennedy, Jos. Winn, W. Sophor.

*Fourteenth Ward.*—William S. Wood, Benjamin W. Richards, John Hoope, Charles E. Smith, Charles A. Stuart.

*Fifteenth Ward.*—C. H. Tucker, John V. Gridley, F. M. Curry, Wm. H. Peabody, Franklin Gross.

*Sixteenth Ward.*—John P. Cumming, Henry Jenkins, F. Fershay, Lawrence Harsey, William Good.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—William H. Riblet, Charles W. Lawrence, D. S. Kendall, William Farden, James Robinson.

*Eighteenth Ward.*—John H. Burleson, David Perrin, James M. Thomson, Charles Mason, Rufus H. Crane.

*Nineteenth Ward.*—Lawrence R. Kerr, Hiram A. Maynard, John H. Van Tassel, Elias G. Haviland, Thomas Maxwell.

*Twentieth Ward.*—C. H. Tucker, John V. Grindley, F. M. Curry, William H. Peabody, Franklin Gross.

*Twenty-first Ward.*—Thomas O. Davis, W. H. Browne, Richard Darling, Samuel H. Cooper, Elijah T. Mott.

*Twenty-second Ward.*—Reuben T. Johnson, Charles Wilmot, James R. Coulter, James Gre[illegible], John Hunter.

**Delegates to the City Convention.**

*First Ward.*—P. Cloney, T. Coady, A. Crooker, A. Mason, Thomas Nesbit.

*Third Ward.*—A. Graham, H. N. Sherwood, John M. Costa, Wm. Patton, Isaac D. Garmo.

*Fourth Ward.*—Wm. H. Sparks, John Edwards, Peter Jamison, Wm. Creighton, M. Stagg.

*Fifth Ward.*—John H. Bonnell, L. W. Parkes, John Styles, George A. Barney, Thomas F. Smith.

*Seventh Ward.*—Geo. W. Roosevelt, John Evans, Dr. Brunninghausen, E. S. McPherson, E. W. Morgans.

*Eighth Ward.*—Andrew Bleakley, Wm. Rogers, A. H. Stoutenburgh, John J. Stillecks, Howard Baldwin.

*Ninth Ward.*—Samuel A. Cunningham, Eugene Ward, Dyer Shay, Wm. H. Alberson, J. Pangburn.

*Tenth Ward.*—Theodore Stuyvesant, Wm. H. Miller, James W. Olson, Robert T. Halleck, Wm. H. Sparks.

*Eleventh Ward.*—L. L. Johnson, Wm. H. Green, J. P. Conklin, Joseph H. Thorn, Thos. R. Frost.

*Twelfth Ward.*—Nathaniel Dewey, Walter Oakley, Abraham Quackenbos, J. B. McConnell, A. Van Norden.

*Thirteenth Ward.*—John E. Briggs, David A. Forbes, Edward Sopher, Wm. C. Smith, Lawrence Berney.

*Fourteenth Ward.*—Edward D. Lawrence, William W. Kuhn, George Holberton, John B. Rogers, William M. Wade.

*Fifteenth Ward.*—S. L. H. Ward, Norris A. Phelps, John A. Lidell, John H. Hillier, Abraham Clearman.

*Sixteenth Ward.*—John McKee, Moses Jackson, G. D. Blakeley, Jones Mitchell, George Mackey.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—M. R. Brewer, Lewis J. Kirk, John W. Batter, William Schaffer, William Ashman.

*Eighteenth Ward.*—E. Delafield Smith, William Earle, Leidy Bilger, James Britt, Samuel Brewer.

*Nineteenth Ward.*—Henry W. Genet, Wm. A. Dooley, George Mountjoy, Isaiah Keyser, Charles McCarty.

*Twentieth Ward.*—J. T. Gonenhoven, E. H. Reed, John Brady, D. D. Conover, John Richardson.

*Twenty-first Ward.*—Chas. P. Miller, Dennis M'Cabe, M. D. Greene, James M. Odell, Charles Gedney.

*Twenty-second Ward.*—James M. Byrne, William V. Leggett, Charles Wetterbury, Robert Mackey, Billings Drake.

**Delegates to the Senatorial Convention.**

*First Ward.*—Henry Smith, P. B. Vanhouten, John Jackson, C. D. Reynolds.

*Third Ward.*—J. R. McWhorter, J. Williams, S. W. Stout, H. Lounsbury.

*Fourth Ward.*—Dennis McLaughlin, Wm. H. Sparks, Charles Tappan, John Boyce.

*Fifth Ward.*—Joseph B. Taylor, Thos. A. Ward, A. M. C. Smith, Charles S. Tappen.

*Seventh Ward.*—S. T. McKinney, J. F. Edmonds, Wm. Harris, Wm. Alexander, Ros. G. Secor.

*Eighth Ward.*—James G. Moffat, John E. Miller, John A. Lord, Joseph R. Faust, H. N. Wild, Morris DeCamp, N. Johnson, John W. Mead.

*Ninth Ward.*—Charles Crane, Hiram Burdett, Samuel A. Cunningham, J. Terpenny, William A. Wood, J. Pangburn, William D. King, John Nash.

*Tenth Ward.*—Robert T. Hawes, Wm. L. Miller, Barnabas W. Osborn, M. S. Dunham, W. Allen, John W. Holmes.

*Eleventh Ward.*—Daniel Willis, Hamilton Wade, R. L. Larimore.

*Twelfth Ward.*—M. Ells, S. Gregory, Warren Brady.

*Thirteenth Ward.*—David Tappan, R. H. Patterson, B. Haskell, John Wright, Augustus Tyler, Jas. Stivers.

*Fourteenth Ward.*—Horace V. Sigler, William S. Wood, John V. Cornell, Charles E. Smith, Lucius B. Allen, George Holberton, William M. Wade, Benedict Lewis, Jr.

*Fifteenth Ward.*—Linus W. Stevens, Chas. Livingston, Geo. W. Blunt.

*Sixteenth Ward.*—James Horner, John Plumming, G. A. Blakeley.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—N. C. Ely, John S. Belcher, Jno. B. Veleer, James L. Berrien, Talma Hill, Chas G. Dean.

*Eighteenth Ward.*—James M. Thomson, Jno. Ridley, George W. Pearcy.

*Nineteenth Ward.*—John G. Lightbody, Frederick L. Seely, George W. Beebe.

*Twentieth Ward.*—Thomas Childs, Jr., Wm. Hardy, C. H. Tucker.

*Twenty-first Ward.*—Wm. S. Gregory, M. D. Greene, John Flenders.

*Twenty-second Ward.*—David B. Kerr, George Cormack, Nathaniel S. Wing.

**Delegates to the Assembly Convention.**

*First Ward.*—A. Crooker, Jonas C. Bartlett, Thos. Coady, Frank Bigelow, J. McKinney.

*Third Ward.*—J. M. Fox, W. A. Archer, Jas. Willis, Wm. Barr, W. H. Beam.

*Fourth Ward.*—John Edwards, A. P. Greene, George Joyslin, Daniel Murphy, Wm. West, M. Jones, George Schaffer, Wm. Sparks, M. Stagg, Wm. Creighton, Jno. Boyce.

*Fifth Ward.*—A. R. Booth, James M. Tuthill, W. C. Miller, Charles F. Randolph, James Fairman, Peter W. Neefus, N. G. Van Alstine, Thomas Fleuder, Randolph Crowell, John D. Kinsey, Jared Wilcox.

*Seventh Ward.*—W. D. Murphy, Thomas J. Burns, James M. Tuthill, John Wight, R. Walker, Thos. Truslow, R. M. Poer, Wm. A. Freeborn, Terrance Lynch, Matt. Rowe, W. L. Shardlow.

*Eighth Ward.*—John Braden, James Shaw, B. A. Meyereau, William Eddy, Thos Read, William Moneypenny, Geo. G. Lake, Chas. Stevens, Chas. Thompson, S. A. Williamson, L. G. Cate.

*Ninth Ward.*—Edward H. Senior, Eugene Ward, Alexander Hemphill, William E. Noble, William A. Kent, George B. Deane, John Nash, Peter V. Lockwood, William Mason, Aaron C. Jewel, Jacob Cholwell.

*Tenth Ward.*—Wm. L. Miller, E. H. Dominick, N. S. Husted, Hiram Hunt, Edward C. Robinson, Robert T. Hallock, Joseph Vail, Edwin Johnson, Thomas C. Sloan, John A. Cramer.

*Eleventh Ward.*—Charles S. Perley, Joshua Davenport, J. W. Seaman, Thos. G. Van Cott, Townsend Duryea, Charles Schiff, Wm. Logan, J. T. Harding, James McGuire, Edwin Stewart, Benj. Rogers.

*Twelfth Ward.*—H. J. Armstrong, I. Hopper, D. Kelham, J. M. Reed, A. C. Judson.

*Thirteenth Ward.*—J. B. Ryerson, M. Thompson, J. P. Webb, Abraham Brown, A. H. Sharp, James Lockwood, W. Gaylor, J. Gorham, O. S. Powell, J. B. Webb, J. Lumsden.

*Fourteenth Ward.*—Dr. Henry B. Kent, Horace V. Sigler, John Hoope, John V. Cornell, John Burnish, Edward D. Lawrence, David Sherwood, Thomas Crane, Albert Root, Abraham Pistoh, Samuel Brown.

*Fifteenth Ward.*—Robert B. Minturn, Erastus C. Benedict, Joel Lane, Thomas H. Dillis, Charles H. Marshall, Thomas Denny, Thomas C. Acton, Wm. Taylor, Wm. N. Blakeman, Wm. T. B. Millikin, Marshall B. Blake.

*Sixteenth Ward.*—Fourteenth District—Isaac Dayton, Moses Jackson, James Harnley, G. A. Blakeley, G. H. Mackey.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—George H. Franklin, D. W. C. Berrien, Peter Palm, Jacob H. Wineger, William Haviland, Herman Maass, J. M. Brower, John Orr, J. Keckelsson, John T. Underhill, Richard Jackson.

*Eighteenth Ward.*—William Boies, Wm. E. Jones, William Earle, Timothy G. Churchill, John Sampson.

*Nineteenth Ward.*—George J. Gregory, John Colvin, Francis B. Ball, George C. Conrad, Charles Clark.

*Twentieth Ward.*—John Williams, Henry Wright, George Ladoo, Robert Smith, Peter Voorhies.

*Twenty-first Ward.*—Henry Tyson, Jacob Sleight, Henry Fraeser, Wm. Marsh, Wm. Thomas.

*Twenty-second Ward.*—Robert H. Shannon, Anthony King, Henry T. Jollie, Alexander Black, William Halden.

**Delegation to the Charter Convention.**

*First Ward.*—J. Phillips Phœnix, Joseph Jimeson, Jacob Rosevelt, Arthur Boyce, Peter Fritz, Henry Lubbs, J. C. Morrison, Jonas C. Bartlett, Henry Jurgins, Charles Earl, Jacob Fritz, O. D. Reynolds, George Brown, John Thompson, Levi Martin, R. F. Weymouth.

*Fourth Ward.*—A. P. Greene, Robert Simpson, M. Stagg, Thomas Hogan, John Boyce, A. H. Hamilton.

*Fifth Ward.*—Eighth Council District—A. W. Leggat, J. S. Kilbourne, Edward McPhelan, C. C. Curtis, A. L. Decamp. Ninth Council District—George F. Randolph, Robert Latta, John Styles, Wm. Decker, J. S. Scofield. Tenth Council District—L. G. Evans, James M. Wilson, A. M. C. Smith, John D. Kinsey, Joseph B. Taylor.

*Seventh Ward.*—Fourteenth Council District—Samuel Dawson, T. T. Williams, James Wilmore, Frank Gregory, Erasmus Kutz. Fifteenth Council District—R. Stillesbarrow, John Mulligan, George A. Cook, Wm. Lewis, Isaac Fritz. Sixteenth Council District—Thos. Ahern, John Hughes, E. D. Utter, N. E. B. Sneyder, Andrew Whitlock.

*Eighth Ward.*—First District—A. H. Stoutenburgh, T. H. Clark. Second District—L. G. Cate, John E. Miller. Third District—S. J. Jones, Wm. Moneypenny. *Fourth District—James McKay, William Waterman.* Fifth District—Wm. Bogart, H. Baldwin. Sixth District—Thomas Read, John Mead. Seventh District—Joseph Faust, S. Pell. Eighth District—B. R. Foster, S. Phillips, Wm. Hillyer.

*Ninth Ward.*—Twenty-first Council District—David Hennion, George W. Creighton, Charles Brower, Stephen Farrington, Wm. F. Hall. Twenty-second Council District—George C. Brown, John Armoer, Thomas Black, John J. Robinson, Richard Wilde. Twenty-third Council District—Benjamin Bennett, Samuel A. Cunningham, Francis A. Sniffen, I. Pangburn, Dewitt C. Sheldon. Twenty-fourth Council District—Wm. H. Rhodes, C. C. Stevens, F. C. Hamilton, H. Baker, Robt. Wright.

*Tenth Ward.*—First District—N. G. Bradford, John W. Holmes, Henry Husted. Second District—Wm. Allen, E. H. Dominick, Wm. H. Sparks. Third District—T. Stuyvesant, Thomas Dfing, Stephen Hine. Fourth District—Robert Macoy, Thomas Smith, Henry Otten. Fifth District—John J. Williamson, T. C. Sloan, D. H. Sturtevant.

*Eleventh Ward.*—First District—Joseph Abbott, *George Stoll, Jabez Gibbs, Charles Kelsey, William* Hodges. Second District—Richard Conklin, Charles Lamb, Samuel Bryant, Archibald Woodruff, William Dodd. Third District—Jonathan Lyon, Albert Graves, R. G. Hunt, Robert Rich, Dr. Edward Chapin. Fourth District—John P. Phillips, Allen Cameron, S. H. Adams, Charles Stackles, Edward J. Godfrey. Fifth District—Peter Hamill, Judson Jennings, James R. Quick, Charles Smith, Ezra Grinnell.

*Twelfth Ward.*—First District—J. Crocheron, Benj. Dubois, Benj. Sutton. Second District—W. H. Stoddill, H. J. Armstrong, I. B. Batchelor. Third District—L. Adams, J. G. Farrington, John Gregory. Fourth District—E. H. Brown, Thomas Walter, Stephen Dubois. Fifth District—D. H. Kendrick, J. D. Lord, William Walsh.

*Thirteenth Ward.*—Thirty-third District—J. M. Griffith, R. H. Richardson, T. Bannan, Andrew Grower, C. Reynolds, M. Pattee, F. C. Gould. Thirty-fourth District—John Pearsall, A. J. Allaire, J. Allen, J. A. Platt, J. Colby, Francis Patten, John Hamsden. Thirty-fifth District—W. Brundage, W. Ripley, E. M. Egleson, D. Helman, W. Churchill, E. Hammond, T. Mathews.

*Fourteenth Ward.*—Thirty-sixth District—Horace V. Sigler, John B. Rogers, William S. Wardell. Thirty-seventh District—Albert Root, William Stuart, Thomas Crane. Thirty-eighth District—Edward D. Lawrence, Aaron B. Canfield, Charles E. Smith.

*Fifteenth Ward.*—Thirty-ninth District—James W. Underhill, Isaac M. Phyfe, David Millikin, Isaac Scott, William Williams. Fortieth District—Samuel L. Griswold, Levin Cowley, S. G. Acton, James McGurey, Robert T. Chapman. Forty-first District—Edgar B. Van Winkle, Jotham Rogers, Daniel Wolf, Joel Foster, Thomas King, John K. Taylor.

*Sixteenth Ward.*—Ed. Westervelt, Lawrence Kearney, Charles J. Day, Chas. C. White, James G. Wood, Wm. B. Bull, B. E. Wandell, Robert Winthrop, Wm. Jackson, Lyman Taylor, John McKune, Andrew Bridgman, F. Furshay, Charles Smith, George Timson, Henry Jenkins, Geo. H. Mackey, Dennison Libby, J. McCaffey, Isaac Deyton.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—Forty-sixth Council District—Samuel E. Smith, John C. Noe, Joseph Haight, Henry E. Brewer, W. R. W. Chambers. Forty-seventh Council District—Seth R. Abrams, Christopher Perkins, William Farden, George W. Kirk, William E. Doty. Forty-eighth Council District—C. Ziegler, J. Keckelsson, M. Weirich, G. H. Franklin, Peter Taylor. Forty-ninth Council District—John Lynes, Arthur McAllister, D. W. C. Berrien, William Marshall, George Lynes. Fiftieth Council District—D. T. Macfarlan, C. G. Bull, W. J. Robinson, T. Rodgers, J. W. Harrison.

*Eighteenth Ward.*—Fifty-sixth District—John Burleson, William Earle, John Sampson, William Adams. Fifty-seventh District—Peter Van Schaick, Homer Franklin, Michael G. Hart, Peter Van Ostrand. To Elect Delegates to Syracuse—James Anderson, Henry C. Banks, *George W. Pearcy*, Peter Van Schaick, Rufus E. Crane.

*Nineteenth Ward.*—Christian Schwartz, John T. Bogledein, David H. Tenbrook, Edward W. Genet, E. Webber, Thomas McKnight, G. W. [illegible], Thomas Dye, Cornelius C. Reed, Hiram Daly, John L. Ketcham, Henry Feuerman, John Haviland, James Risley, V. B. Bell.

*Twentieth Ward.*—Fifty-first District—John Stevenson, John Kimmin, Wm. J. Williamson, John Brady, Jr., James Kearney. Fifty-second District—W. B. Wright, Daniel Hogancamp, John Williams, D. S. Young, Ebenezer Johnson. Fifty-third Council District—Thomas Childs, Jr., John Brady, E. S. Miller, Angus McDonald, George W. White.

*Twenty-first Ward.*—Samuel H. Cooper, H. H. Rice, James M. Odell, Francis L. Harris, Dennis McCabe, Theodore Allen, Lewis S. Thomas, Elijah T. Mott, T. O. Davis, John Herring.

*Twenty-second Ward.*—James Bowley, Martin Cisco, John Cormack, George Fettner, Peter Van Riper, Samuel Wallace, George Whitman, Peter Furgerson, Chas. Wilmot, Henry Snyder, Robert Mackey.


[Advertisement.]

*From the Morning Post, July 27.*

RACHEL AND THE LONDON PRESS.

APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Political divisions cannot interfere in matters of art or science, and the beautiful and sublime must be recognized as such by every people, whatever difference there may be in their institutions or in their opinions on other subjects. It is for these reasons that the acting manager of the RACHEL Company begs leave to call the attention of the American public to the following paragraphs published in London by the leading newspapers:

"It will be seen that Mdlle. RACHEL's genius is to be chiefly employed in giving *life* to the noble and symmetrical, though cold and statuesque, beauties of CORNEILLE and RACINE. Animated by her divine fire, the sculptural figures of the French classic drama will become human beings, though moving in an atmosphere of poetry, and speaking an artificial language. The statues will be endowed with life; the ideal will be realized, and beneath external forms of loveliness a teeming brain will work, a mighty heart will palpitate. Mdlle. RACHEL is the very incarnation of the French classic drama, the only actress in existence who can thoroughly vitalize its conceptions without impairing its formal dignity or damaging the measured cadence of the verse. Herein lies this wonderful artist's greatest *triumph*, though we readily admit her excellence in the modern drama; and she has, therefore, made a most wise selection of characters for this, her 'farewell engagement previously to her departure for America.'"

In a general review of the characters embodied by RACHEL, *The Daily News* makes the following remarks (July 30):

"One of her performances, however, which it is not likely will ever be repeated, is too remarkable to be passed over. We allude to her singing of the Marseillaise. This took place during the hot fever of the revolution in 1848. As if the souls of Parisians were not enough excited, RACHEL drove them almost to madness by her singing of the great revolutionary ode.—She used to appear before her auditors in dishevelled hair, dressed in a white classic dress, bound round at the waist with a tri-colored scarf. She gazed silently on the audience for a short time, during which her countenance changed from an expression of abject humiliation to that of withering scorn. Suddenly the face lit up with the inspiration of tremendous wrath. Glowing fires of revenge burned fiercely in her dark eyes. From a slave she had sprung up to the condition of a Fury, whose duty it was to lash wretched men to deeds of vengeance. *She was no longer a woman*—she was an incarnation of one mad feeling.—Those who heard her recite this wonderful ode tell us that nothing could exceed the touching change in the expression of her countenance from scorn to compassion, as with one hand pointing to the far distance, she sang slowly and softly the opening words—'Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras égorger vos fils,' &c. But her stature seemed to grow, her veins to fill with blood as she addressed the imaginary tyrants loudly and confidently in the words:

'Tremblez, vos projets parricides
Vont enfin recevoir leur prix.'

"She reached still higher degrees of confidence as she went on, until she expressed the most unlimited scorn of the body both in words and looks. While the enthusiasm of the audience was being raised to its utmost height, she seized a tricolor banner, and holding it high in the air, addressed it with veneration in the words:

'Amour sacré de la patrie,
Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs
Liberté, liberté chérie,
Combats avec tes défenseurs.'

"No power of language, we are told, can ever do justice to the wonderful expression with which she sang the words '*Liberté, liberté chérie.*' A storm of violent passion swept through the souls of the auditors, and at the conclusion of the ode the singer stood panting and triumphant in the midst of hundreds of listeners, over whom she was exercising a power for the moment little less than supernatural.

"Those who have not seen RACHEL and who wish to know what genius and art can accomplish in the way of acting, should not lose the opportunity afforded them during her present stay in London."

*The Morning Herald*, in a long article about one of the last performances of RACHEL in London, says:

"The performance last night was pregnant, as before, with excellences as matchless as they were exciting. RACHEL exerted herself with magnificent effect, and the audience were moved and electrified by turns. The delineation was a study from the beginning to the end; and it were useless to cite passages where the execution was so uniformly impregnated with the living *fire of genius*."

At last the "Thunderer," the London *Times*, speaking of the performance of *Phèdre* by RACHEL, terminates thus a whole column of remarkable criticism:

"*The narrative of imagined horror, which may be compared to that of Juliet when about to take the potion, reaches its climax in the ejaculation, 'Pardonne,' when Phèdre sinks down on her knees before the angry parent whom her fancy has depicted. There is nothing in the range of the drama more magnificent than this speech, and nothing can be more intense than Mlle. RACHEL's manner of giving expression to the marvelous words.*"

Please take it coolly, Mr. "Dick Tinto," and remember that: "*Les gens que vous tuez se portent assez bien.*" So our great CORNEILLE says in his beautiful comedy entitled "Le Menteur"—(the liar.)

[Advertisement.]

PEACHES, TOMATOES, QUINCES—Or any other fruit may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of Ludlow's Patent Self-sealing Can.

This is the only positively self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tin-ware, No. 60 Beekman-street, corner of Gold, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.' No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 696 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 20 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 407 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 140 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

DUST CONTROLLER.—Mr. WILKINSON has invented a "Dust Controller," which must be of extraordinary service to consumptives and others, who being sick cannot endure the dust created by sweeping a carpet or floor. It is exceedingly simple but very effectual. From our observation and the testimony of some who have the care of consumptive patients, we are enabled to speak of its utility in high terms of praise. For sale at No. 144 Bowery, by RICHARD E. PETERSON.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HASKIN's Improved Portable Canopy and Net—a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

SAFEST,

AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depot, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

The finest Photographs ever exhibited in this country are at BRADY's, No. 359 Broadway. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes, in oil and water colors. Ambrotypes, a new style of pictures on glass. Over THOMPSON's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY's PILLS.—A cure for Sick Headaches, Bile and Dyspepsia. WILLIAM KANVERS, of Dover, Me., was a great sufferer from these complaints. He fortunately commenced using HOLLOWAY's Pills, and in four weeks he thoroughly regained his health when all other remedies had failed. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY's NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Richard III," "Four Lovers," and "State Secrets," to-night,—Messrs. J. R. SCOTT, GRAHAM, DAVENPORT, WILLIAMS, FOX, Misses GERMINI, Mrs. WILKINS and Miss THOMAS appearing.


## MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Hawks, JAMES WATT ALLEN, M. D., to FANNY, daughter of the late James Porter, Esq., of Albany.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 20, by Rev. J. A. McKeon, Mr. LEONARD W. CARPENTER to Miss AMELIA M. F. RANDOLPH, both of this City.

At Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 18, by Rev. G. Bridge, Mr. ALLEN B. HILDRETH to Miss LUCY C. SMITH, both of the town of DeWitt.

At Athens, Greene County, on Sunday, Aug. 19, by Rev. W. D. Buckelew, Mr. JOHN DAFFRON, of West Troy, to Miss MARY COLE, of the former place.

## DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 20, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, son of the late William O'Brien.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, William, John, Robert and Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 22d inst, at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 East 21st st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, after a few days' illness, CLARENCE CLASON, son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth A. Carter, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 82 East 18th st.

On Tuesday, Aug. 21, IMOGENE WILSON, wife of William Henry Wilson, aged 35 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Harrington Guard, also the officers and members of the Eighteenth Ward Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 263 2d-av.

At sea, on board ship Sea Witch, on Tuesday, June 5, Capt. G. W. FRASER, aged 39 years, 3 months and 14 days.

His relatives and friends, as also the members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Adam W. Youle, No. 255 East Broadway, on Thursday next, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug 18, on DeKalb-av., CATHARINE BACKER, aged 31 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 20, DAVID H. MERWIN, Esq., aged 59 years, formerly of Westfield, Mass., whither his remains were taken for interment.

At Staten Island, on Monday, Aug. 20, JOHN OSGOOD, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, Staten Island, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, and will leave the Island in the 2 o'clock boat.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 20, at the residence of her uncle, Chas. Mallory, Esq., Miss JULIA WEED, aged 25 years.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, at 1½ o'clock this day, Wednesday.

At Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, SARAH M., infant daughter of Hugh Auchincloss, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 137 West 23d-st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 21.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 New-York 5s, '58 | 101 | 100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. c | 102¼ |
| 1,100 New-York 5s, '60 | 105 | 100 do. b3 | 102¼ |
| 3,000 Ohio 6s, '60 | 105¼ | 200 Erie Railroad | 52½ |
| 5,000 Ill. I. Im. S. of '47 | 107 | 200 do. c | 52½ |
| 6,000 Indiana State 5s s3 | 83½ | 200 do. b60 | 53½ |
| 500 Virginia 6s | 98 | 300 do. | 53 |
| 15,000 Missouri 6's | 95 | [illegible] do. | 53 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 150 do. s3 | 52½ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 225 Hud. Riv. R. R. b3 | 41 |
| 5,000 California 7's '70 | [illegible] | 250 Harlem Railroad | [illegible] |
| 5,000 Har. 1st Mt. Bds. | 91 | 100 do. b60 | 29½ |
| 10,000 Erie Cen. B. '71 b60 | 83 | 450 do. | 29 |
| 1,000 Erie Bonds of '83 s3 | 100½ | 100 do. b20 | 29½ |
| [illegible] do. b60 | 101 | 100 do. b60 | 29½ |
| 15,400 Erie Bds. of '75 s3 | 91½ | 100 Reading Railroad | 86 |
| 10,000 H. R. 3d M. B b60 | 76½ | 400 do. b3 | 86½ |
| 5,000 Ill. C. R. R. B. s60 | 87 | 750 do. | 86 |
| 14,500 do. | 87 | 300 do. s3 | 86½ |
| 5,000 do. b60 | 87 | 100 do. s15 | 86 |
| 500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. bs.s3 | 92 | 300 do. s30 | 86 |
| 1000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis bonds | 80 | 200 do. b60 | 86½ |
| 24 Ex. State New-York | 107 | 100 do. | 86 |
| 20 American Ex. Bank | 112 | 50 Macon & W. R. R. | 103 |
| 10 Ohio Life & Trust Co. | 99 | 100 Mich. Central R. R. | 101½ |
| 11 do. | 98 | 200 Mich. So. & N. In. R. | 104½ |
| 150 Canton Company b3 | 27½ | 100 do. b60 | 104½ |
| 300 do. | 27 | 100 do. b60 | 104½ |
| 100 do. | 27½ | 50 Galena & Chic. R. R. | 110½ |
| 100 Cumb. Coal Co. s60 | 28½ | 50 Clev. & Toledo R. R. | 90 |
| 1100 do. s3 | 28½ | 50 do. | 89½ |
| 100 do. | 28½ | 27 Chic. & Rock Isl. R. R. | 98 |
| 300 do. b60 | 29 | 5 do. | 98½ |
| 300 do. s60 | 28½ | 100 do. b60 | 99 |

**BETWEEN BOARDS.**

*After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by* SIMEON DRAPER:

| | |
|---|---|
| £300 Newfoundland Electric Teleg. Bond, for | $10 00 |
| £450 Cin., Logansport & Chic R. R., 1863. Int. added | 79 |
| $2,000 Alton & Terre Haute R. R., 2d mort., Int. added | 87 |
| $3,000 O. & M. R. R., East. Div., 2d mort., Int. added | 47½ |
| $50 Little Miami Railroad Co., dividend | 93 |
| 1 60-100 shares Michigan Central Railroad | 87 |
| 49 shares Morris and Essex Railroad | 97½ |
| 25 shares City of Cairo Stk. (75 ₩ ct. paid) sold for | $15 00 |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s | 104 | 100 Harlem Railroad | 29½ |
| 11,000 Tennessee 6s, '92 | 95½ | 20 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R. | 104½ |
| 10 Ohio Life & Trust Co. | 99 | 100 do. b30 | 104½ |
| 200 Canton Company | 27 | 200 Hud. Riv. R. R. b3 | 41½ |
| 200 do. | [illegible] | 300 Reading Railroad | 86 |
| 200 Cumber. Coal Co. | 28½ | 100 do. s60 | 86 |
| 50 Panama Railroad | 108 | 200 do. | 86 |
| 50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 102¼ | 300 Ill. Central R. R. | 98 |
| 50 do. b10 | 102¼ | 270 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 90 |
| 11 do. | 102 | 150 do. | 90 |
| 11 do. s3 | 102½ | 50 do. b60 | 90 |
| 125 Erie Railroad | 53½ | 100 do. b60 | 90 |
| 25 do. b60 | 53½ | 20 Michigan Cen. R. R. | 101½ |

TUESDAY, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

The Stock market to-day was remarkable only for its inactivity. There was not much eagerness to purchase, nor any anxiety to sell, while fancies were without any decided change. In State Stocks the transactions were few, and productive of no important variation in value. Railway Bonds were in but moderate demand. The sales at the early meeting of the Board embraced Erie Bonds of 1883, which closed at 101, b60; do. of 1875, at 91½, s3; and do. Convertibles, of 1871, at 83½, s10. Illinois Central Bonds were taken to some extent at a shade firmer rates. Hudson River Third Mortgages realized 76½, s60, and New-York Central Bonds 92, s3. At the second Board the only sale of Railway Bonds was a lot of $5,000 New-York Central Sevens at 104. The operations in Railway Shares were also lighter. Erie opened at 52½, b3, and subsequently touched 53½, b60. New-York Centrals were quiet, and closed at 102¼, s3. The reopening of the transfer-books of this Company to-day did not sensibly affect the market value of the stock. The new system of transfers will not be introduced before the 1st proximo, and by that time most parties will be prepared to agree to its adoption. Reading Shares were moderately dealt in, and evinced a rising tenor. In other securities there was not much done, and quotations were essentially the same. The Money Circulars prepared for Europe, to go by the *Baltic*, and the sales of the day at the Brokers' Board, afford the following quotations for the leading State and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds dealt in on the other side:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. States 6s of 1867-8 | 117½ | Memphis 6s | 72½ |
| New-York 6s of 1872 | 119½ | St. Louis County 6s | 84 |
| New-York 6s of 1873 | 119½ | Sacramento City 10s | 84 |
| Ohio 6s of 1860 | 105½ | New-York Central 7s | 104 |
| Ohio 6s of 1875 | 113 | New-York Central 6s | 92 |
| Pennsylvania 5s, old | 87½ | N. Y. Central Shares | 102½ |
| Pennsylvania Coupons | 91½ | Erie 7s, 1883 | 100½ |
| Kentucky 6s | 102 | Erie 7s, 1875 | 91½ |
| Virginia 6s | 98½ | Erie Shares | 53½ |
| Tennessee 6s | 95½ | Panama Shares | 108 |
| Louisiana 6s | 94½ | Hudson 1st Mort | 102½ |
| Missouri 6s | 95 | Hudson Convert | 79½ |
| North Carolina 6s | 100½ | Illinois Central 7s | 87½ |
| Georgia 6s | 99 | Illinois Free Lands | 92½ |
| California 7s | 87 | Illinois Shares | 98½ |
| Indiana 5s | 86½ | Reading Shares | 86½ |
| New-York City 5s, long | 100 | Cleve. & Columbus | 108 |
| Philadelphia 6s | 93½ | Galena | 110½ |
| Cincinnati 6s | 86 | Rock Island | 98 |
| Baltimore 6s | 99½ | Dayton | 85 |
| St. Louis 6s | 85 | Toledo | 90 |
| New-Orleans R. R. 6s | 79 | Alton 1st Mort | — |
| New-Orleans 6s, reg | 90 | Alton 2s, 2d Mort | — |
| Pittsburg 6s | 81 | Mich. South. Shares | 104½ |
| San Francisco 10s | 100 | Michigan Central | 101½ |
| Chicago 6s | 92½ | Ohio Trust ex div | 98½ |
| Detroit 7s | 102½ | Delaware & Hudson | 132 |
| Cleveland 7s | 104 | Pennsylvania Coal | 106½ |

The Money Market rules about the same. The supply is still far ahead of the demand, and there is nothing like firmness in loan or discount rates, which are yet quoted nominally unchanged. The *Baltic*, we understand, has already engaged nearly three-fourths of a million of dollars and may probably acquire some additions to this amount in the morning. Foreign Exchanges were in improved request, this afternoon, and rates closed with increased strength, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 109½@110 | Bremen | 79¼@79½ |
| Paris | 5.11¼@5.12½ | Hamburg | 36¼@36½ |
| Amsterdam | 41½@41¾ | Antwerp | 5.13¾@5.15 |
| Frankfort | 41½@41¾ | | |

The Balance in the Sub-Treasury, this afternoon, was $4,117,265; the day's receipts having been $129,910; and the payments, $133,735. The payments through the Clearing-house to-day amounted to $15,247,133 41. And balances to $912,[illegible].

We have extracted the annexed comparative statement of the export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland since Sept. 1, 1854, from Mr. ED. BILL's circular for the *Baltic*:

| From | To date. | FLOUR. Bbls. | C. MEAL. Bbls. | WHEAT. Bush. | CORN. Bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | Aug. 17 | 108,247 | 808 | 209,801 | 4,384,[illegible] |
| New-Orleans | Aug. 4 | 29,740 | [illegible] | 3,124 | 842,002 |
| Philadelphia | Aug. 8 | 13,842 | 3,674 | 32,802 | 916,172 |
| Baltimore | Aug. 9 | 7,765 | 104 | 24,526 | 289,192 |
| Boston | Aug. 10 | 24 | 130 | 3,009 | 14,000 |
| Other Ports | | 16,286 | | 15,816 | |
| Total | | 162,919 | 4,760 | 294,070 | 6,547,307 |
| To same period '54 | | 1,844,716 | 41,000 | 6,631,971 | 5,396,[illegible] |
| To same period '53 | | 1,511,869 | 160 | 4,873,209 | 1,426,276 |
| To same period '52 | | 1,302,912 | 1,068 | 2,846,[illegible] | 1,487,[illegible] |

The receipts of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad for the month of July, 1855, were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight | $20,363 51 | Mail | $1,337 50 |
| Passengers | 27,300 93 | Total | $50,001 94 |
| Total for July, 1854 | | | 31,294 71 |
| Increase of 60 per cent | | | $18,806 [illegible] |

Messrs. DELAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE have successfully negotiated the mortgage loan of $600,000, 8 ₩ cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad. The terms have not transpired. The Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad is under perpetual lease to the Michigan Central Road.

The accounts of JEREMIAH P. TAPPAN, Receiver of the Jackson Marine Insurance Company, will be presented to the Supreme Court of this District, on the 15th of September, when application will be made for a Referee to examine the accounts, and make report thereon, according to law.

The Agent of the British Mail Steamship Company has given notice that, in consequence of the store at Jersey City being considered by the Collector of the port a Bonded Warehouse, storage will be charged on all goods remaining therein after last night.

The Nashville *Whig* says that the Miners' and Manufacturers' Bank of Knoxville has failed, and that its notes, a good many of which are in circulation, are worthless. This Institution has *been in operation but a short time. It was chartered* by the last Legislature.

**Money Circular for England.**

*Per Baltic.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

With few exceptions, the fluctuations in the stock market during the fortnight have not been important, although there has been, for the season, a large business done, particularly in railroad securities. There is no diminution in the supply of money, and a continuance of the upward tendency in prices during the Autumn appears to be generally anticipated.

In State Stocks the transactions are quite limited. But few are offered for sale, and the demand is not active. Government 6's of 1867 are wanted at 117½, an advance of ½ ₩ cent. on the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury. The supply comes principally from Europe, and is very limited. The market for City Stocks continues very quiet.

The principal changes in railroad securities are an advance of about 5 ₩ cent. in Reading Railroad Convertible Bonds and Shares, 2½ ₩ cent. in *New-York Central Railroad, and 2 ₩ cent. in Michigan Central* Railroad Stock. The traffic on all these roads continues to show a handsome increase over last year, and on the Reading Railroad the weekly coal tonnage has, since the 1st inst., exceeded any heretofore obtained. Although the tolls are lower than at this period in 1854, the gross and net earnings are larger. A new system of stock transfers has been adopted by the New-York Central Railroad, which is intended to guard against, and, it is believed, will preclude all possibility of an improper issue of shares.

Foreign Exchanges, which, at the date of our last report, had a downward tendency, are again firm. The supply of bills is quite limited. There is, however, a slight decrease in the exports of specie. The shipments since 7th inst. are $806,083 direct, and $682,286 *via* Boston, about $600,000 less than for the preceding fortnight. Receipts of gold from California since 7th inst. $904,480. The absorption of coin by the payment of duties, &c., during the fortnight, is over $850,000, the present balance in the Sub-Treasury being $4,121,061.

The following is a comparative statement of the bank returns for the last month:

| | July 28. | Aug. 4. | Aug. 11. | Aug. 18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $99,083,790 | $100,113,589 | $100,774,209 | $101,154,[illegible] |
| Specie | 15,[illegible] | 15,298,358 | 15,288,669 | 14,649,245 |
| Circulation | 7,469,496 | 7,663,209 | 7,714,401 | 7,612,[illegible] |
| Deposits | 81,625,786 | 82,278,290 | 83,161,320 | 81,[illegible] |

CAMMANN & CO.

**Money Circular for the Continent.**

*Per Baltic.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

[PARTIAL TRANSLATION.]

To the unusual activity at this season which we have recorded for the previous fortnight, has succeeded a week of slacker demand and of diminished spirit of speculation in our stocks. European orders by the last steamer have been quite moderate, and have failed to bring much activity in our market. We have to notice irregularity in prices which are quoted variously higher and lower than those of the previous week, without any general character attaching to these movements.

United States Sixes of 1867 and '68 are in fair demand at a decline of ½ ₩ cent. State Stocks generally have been quiet, without marked fluctuations. We have, however, transactions in Indiana *Fives* at a *rise* of ⅛th ₩ cent., and especially in Missouri Sixes at former prices.

Transactions in City and County Bonds are still limited to a small retail demand without alteration of quotations. Some Sacramento Tens have been done at a decline of 2 ₩ cent.

In Railroad Bonds, the only private transactions of any moment to report is the sale of a considerable amount of Joliet and Northern Indiana Bonds. At the Board, Illinois Central Construction Bonds have given rise to large transactions at a decline of ½. *Freeland Bonds* are rather neglected. Some New-York Central Sixes and Sevens have been done at previous quotations. A sale of $60,000 Erie Sevens, 1875, was made at 88, sellers option, 12 months, by a leading Bear. The cash stock is in demand at 91½.

*Money continues abundant at previous rates.* Exchanges are not abundant. DE COPPET & CO.

**Money Circular for the Continent.**

PER BALTIC—TRANSLATED EXTRACT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

The week has not been characterized by any decided movement. The transactions have been less important than for the previous fortnight, and the range of prices, after a few trifling fluctuations, shows at the close but a small difference on our last quotations. There has been but little speculative feeling. Those operating for a fall rely on the expanded condition of *the Banks, and believe that the line of loans and discounts cannot continue at present figures in the face of the decline in Specie. Those, on the contrary, who operate for a rise, point to the general prosperity of the country, and to the growing and marked falling off* noticed for sometime past in the export of coin.

State Stocks, with the exception of Missouris, have occasioned but a limited amount of transactions. Missouris and Tennessees have declined ½, Louisianas 1 ₩ cent. Californias are in demand at an advance of ½. Indianas and Virginias have advanced ½. Government Stocks, 1867-68, have fallen off ½.

Transactions in City and County Bonds are generally small. Some Racine City 7's have been sold at 85. San Francisco 10's, payable in San Francisco, are offered at par, without takers; Sacramento 10's have been livelier, at a decline of 2 ₩ cent.

In Railroad Bonds, the only transactions worth mentioning at private sale, have been in Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent., 1860 and 1869, without change of quotation. These purchasers are generally for English account. The movement at the Stock Exchange has been limited. Chicago Rock Island Bonds are ½ ₩ cent. higher; Erie 2d and 3d mortgage, ½; Hudson 1st mortgage, 1 ₩ cent.; New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. without change. On the other hand, Erie Bonds, 1875, have declined ½; Erie 1871's, ½; Hudson 3d mortgage, ½; Illinois Central 7's, ½; Freeland Bonds, with privilege, ½, whilst those without the privilege are in demand at 88, without sales; New-York Central 7's have been active at 103.

Railroad shares are generally lower. The decline is 2 ₩ cent. on Cleveland and Pittsburg; ½ on Cleveland and Toledo; ½ on Galena and Chicago; ½ on Illinois Central, ½ on Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and New-York Central, and 1 ₩ cent. on Panama. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, on the contrary, has advanced 1 ₩ cent.; Little Miami, 1; New-Haven and Hartford, 3. Reading, after touching 89, closes at 86½. Erie, after small variations, closes at 53½; Macon and Western is 2 ₩ cent. up.

MARIE & KANZ.

**Cotton Circular.**

*Per Baltic.*] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

The market has been quite inactive for the past fortnight, and our quotations, which are reduced ⅛c., are still in a great measure nominal, and could not be obtained if consignees pressed quantities on sale. For the first week the sales and shipments averaged 1,000 bales daily; since that not over 800, with an increased amount of samples on view. This reluctance to operate is owing to the combining causes of the favorable condition of the new crop, and the disappointing advices from Liverpool by the two last steamers. The letters by the *America* were received on Saturday morning. By her we had the market quoted at ⅛d. down, with sales only equal to 34,000 bales, as in the previous week, holders pressing their samples so freely that Good Middling Uplands were parted with at 6d., Middling Fair at 6⅛d. and under, and Fair at 6½d., with a steadier market on Saturday, under the influence of the East India and China market accounts, which were more flattering. Those advices have depressed us the more, as the Eastern Mills have taken very light supplies the past month, and our stock is computed at 80,000 bales against 16,000 last year. The decreased spinning here during the Winter and Spring, and to which we called your attention in April, is now admitted to have been correct, and to-day, as it has enabled the total receipts of our mills to be extended over a wider surface. At present the spinning is general, and the manufacturer is again thriving, and with brilliant prospects.

THE COMING CROP.—The total receipts of the new growth at New-Orleans are stated by a telegraphic despatch, under date of 17th inst., to be 1,760 bales, against 50 last year, and the quotation of 18th inst. are 9½c. for Middlings, and 10c. for the new crop—market firm. It is also telegraphed on 17th from there that a letter from Natchez, Miss., stated that the crops were suffering from rot and rust in that region, and the prospect 15 to 20 ₩ cent. worse than a fortnight ago. At Mobile the first sale was received on the 8th inst., and came from Demopolis; last year on 7th inst., and in 1853, the large crop year, also on same date. Two bales of the new crop were received here from Savannah last week, one of which, grading "Fair," was strong staple, fine and well ginned, and sold at 12½c.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 21—12½ P. M.

FLOUR in good demand and a shade easier; sales 600 bbls. at $8 for good new Ohio; $8 25 for choice Indiana; $8 50 for extra new Illinois and Ohio; and $9 for favorite parcels of old WHEAT. WHEAT—Prices unchanged, with a good milling inquiry. Sales 4,500 bushels new red Illinois, at $1 68; 2,000 bushels mixed Ohio on private terms, and 400 bushels White Wisconsin at $1 85. CORN without material change. Sales 22,000 bushels, at 76c. OATS nominally 41c. for new. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. LAKE IMPORTS yesterday: FLOUR, 1,079 bbls.; WHEAT, 5,266 bushels; CORN, 34,500 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS same time: FLOUR, 75 bbls.; WHEAT, 1,867 bushels; CORN, 9,250 bushels; OATS, 5,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 21—6:30 P. M.

There has been a good inquiry for FLOUR to-day, holders submitting to a concession. There is scarcely any old FLOUR in the market, and there is none included in the sales. Sales 1,800 bbls. at $8@$8 50 for good to very choice Ohio, and $8 25 for do. Michigan and Indiana. WHEAT is in request for milling. Sales in lots of 19,000 bush. at $1 63 for red Ohio; $1 62½ for old Upper Lake Spring; $1 65 for new red Illinois, Winter; $1 80 for old white Winter Wisconsin, and $1 60 for new do. and Canadian. CORN steady and without material change in price. Sales 35,000 bush. at 76c. both afloat and from store. OATS in fair request: Sales 16,000 bush. at 40c. CANAL FREIGHTS—9c. for Corn to Albany and 11c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS for the last 24 hours—Flour, 2,304 bbls.; Wheat, 1,720 bush.; Corn, 67,100 bush.; Oats, 1,400 bush. CANAL EXPORTS same time—Flour, 106 bbls.; Wheat 7,657 bush.; Corn, 47,700 bush.; Oats, 15,000 bush.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 21—6:30 P. M.

There is less doing in FLOUR, but prices have undergone no change. WHEAT—No sales. CORN not so active. Sales 15,000 bush. Western mixed at 84c. heated, 85c.@86c. for sound, closing at 85c. RYE in the street down to $1 02. OATS—50c.@52c. weight for Chicago. RECEIPTS BY CANAL TO-DAY—1,[illegible] Flour; 21,846 bush Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 20.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 1,000 bales. The receipts of the new crop to this date foot up 4,000 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1½c. FLOUR—A trifle higher; sales at $7 50. CORN—75c.@80c. Rough Sides, 10½c.

**Boston Weekly Bank Statement.**

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $32,[illegible] | Due to other Banks | 5,[illegible] |
| Loans and Disc'ts | 55,[illegible] | Deposits | 19,[illegible] |
| Specie in Banks | 3,[illegible] | Circulation | 7,[illegible] |
| Due fm other B'ks | 7,[illegible] | | |

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Tuesday—First Board*—[illegible]

**Passengers Arrived.**

*In bark Angelina B. Sturges, from Jamaica*—S. J. Woolley, lady, child and two servants, John Benson, lady and two children, Rev. J. Picos, lady and two children, Jno. Caldwell, John M. Auld, L. L. Hamilton, C. L. Hall, Charles Little-john.

*In ship Union, from Rio Janeiro*—L. H. Jornurio de Araujo (Consul General of Brazil,) two children and servant, Capt. Benjamin Hale.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 5 17 | Sun sets | 6 39 |
| | | Moon sets | [illegible] |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 11 39 | Gov. Island | 12 24 | Hell Gate | 2 09 |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

**Cleared.**

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships Wide Awake, Tarleton, Akyab, Griffin & Bogardus; Chicago, Chase, St. Stephens, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Spirit of the Sea, Ellis, Marseilles, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs M. Filito, (Sic.,) Valla, Marseilles, J. Mischo & Son; Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston, Thos. Wand & Co.; G. E. Kelly, Pate, Cadiz, N. & A. E. Blanchard; Georgia, Carlisle, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Geraldine, (Br.,) Keller, St. John, N. B., Cook & Smith; J. Reed, (Br.,) Smith, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Baltic, (Br.,) Brockman, *Nassau, C. Ackerley*; Kate Heath, Chase, Cardenas, Merti, Rio, & Co.; Titania, Appleby, Eastport, Arrowsmith & Morse; Anna, Morse, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners W. H. Hazard, Saunders, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; C. Perkins, White, Bucksville, Brown & DeRossett; Cyrus, Ackley, Lavaca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Eliz. Packard, Aquidilla, S. F. Belcher; Aurian, (Br.,) Bacon, Warner, N. F., J. Baxter; Stern Cloud, Higbee, Jeremie, C. E. & J. Peters; Hesperides, Munson, Rio Janeiro, Wenburg & Weeks.

Sloop Excel, Brightman, Newport, master.

Propeller Sarah, James, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

**Arrived.**

Ship Union, (of Baltimore,) Wiley, Rio Janeiro July 5, with coffee, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator July 17, since which time experienced a succession of light head winds and calms; was within 1,200 miles of New-York on the 6th inst. The U. has on board the remains of Capt. Fraser.

Ship Diadem, Webber, New-Orleans July 22, with mdse, to W. T. Frost.

Ship Hound, Peck, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Montauk, Lincoln, Galveston July 27, with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Laurens, Rice, St. Ubes 45 ds., with salt to J. Wallace & Co.—vessel to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Bark Angelina B. Sturges, Fuguro, Black River, Jam., Aug. 1, with sugar to Dawson & Co.

Brig Joseph, Burton, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moyer & Navarro.

Brig Phantom, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Knight, Pernambuco July 12, with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Schr. Gil Blas, Maxwell, Elizabeth H. ds., with pineapples, &c., to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Wm. Mason, (of Taunton,) Staples, Apalachicola 16 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Bay State, Soares, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Kossuth, Church, Newburyport 4 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Two Marys, Forster, Hertford, N. C., 5 ds., with wheat to Brown, De Rossett & Co. Sid. in co. with schr. L. E. Johnson, for New-York.

Schr. Henri Hooton, Giles, Pictou 10 ds., with coal to T. Truesdale.

Schr. Warrior, Hunt, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Philadelphia, Winchester, fm. Barnstable.

Schr. William Tyson, Clark, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Thomas, Virginia.

Schr. G. Dummer, Williams, Fall River.

Schr. G. M. Smith, Jones, Brookhaven.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop Victory, ——, Fall River.

Propeller Phoenix, Post, Baltimore, with mdse. to John Raley.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Charleston, 5 ds., with wheat and flour to John Riley.

BELOW—1 bark S. of the Highlands at sunset.

WIND—During the day, S.

☞ The ship Xarion, for Havre, has anchored at the S. W. Spit.

**By Telegraph.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20—Arr., ships Julia Howard, New-York; Lombardy, Boston.

**Spoken, &c.**

Aug. 14, lat. 31 30, lon. 79 15, ship Franklin, King, of Thomaston, fm. Mobile for Europe.

Aug. 6, lat. 38 25, lon. 61 15, brig Hidalgo, of East Machias, for Guadaloupe, 16 ds out.

Aug. 12, lat 36 12, lon. 68 15, Bremen schr. ——, from St. Domingo for Hamburg.

Aug. 15, lat. 36 32, lon. 74 15, ship Peach Trees, of Boston, fm. New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Aug. 17, lat. 38 35, lon. 74 35, brig Mamber, bound S.

**Foreign Ports.**

At St. Ubes July 6, bark Willard, Mitchell for New-York in 3 ds. Brig J. L. Snow, ——, for New-York, dng.

At Cardenas, Aug. 9, barks E. H. Chase, Chase, disg.; C. H. Hamilton, Chase, for Portland. Brigs Judge Hathaway, Island, for Boston; Ellen Marathon, Rice, to sail next day for New-York; Mimosa, (Br.,) Doane, for Montreal.